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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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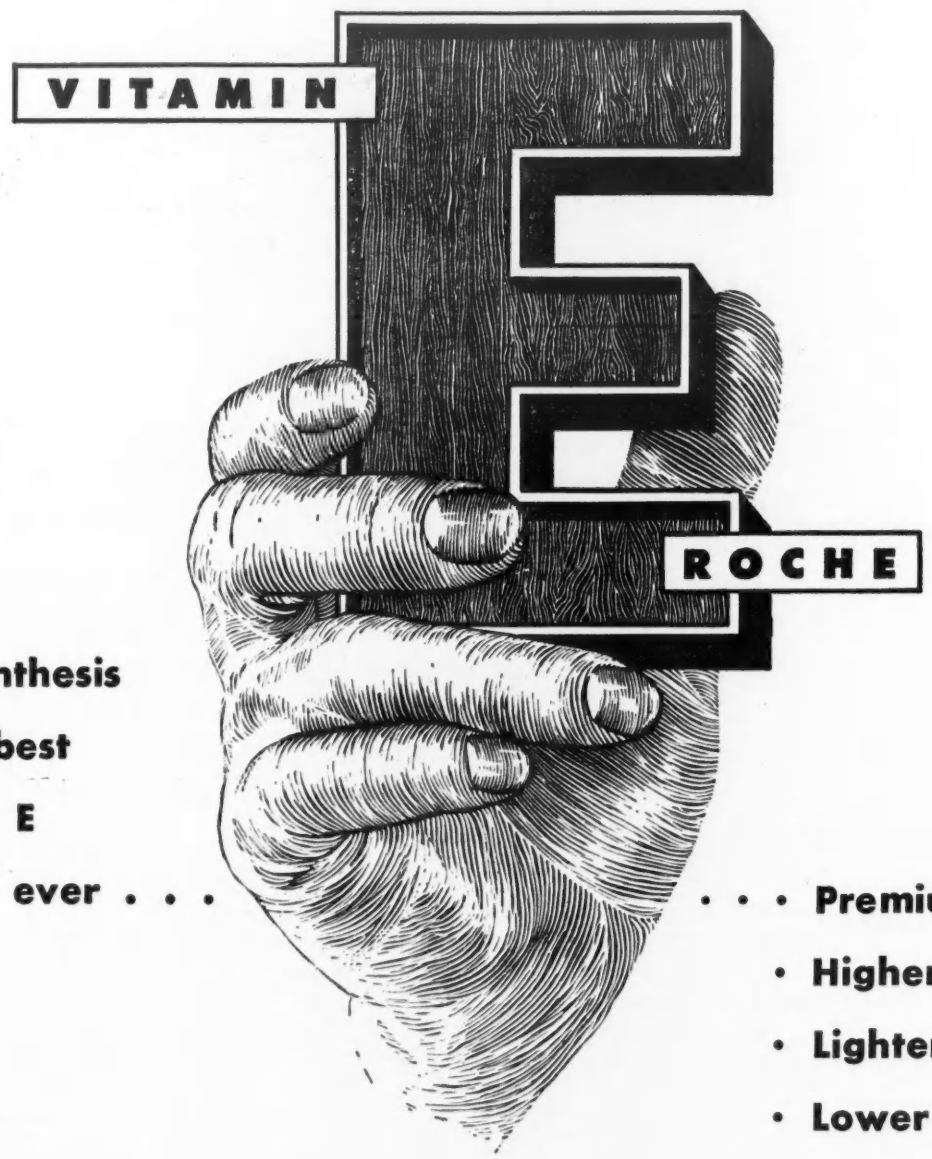

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tash Import Effects ed at Tariff Probe

orts of potash from west Germany rance into the United States contain reat of injury to the American pro- s, the Tariff Commission was told week by representatives of the im- s. Spokesmen for the domestic in- , on the other hand, insisted that ndustry is vulnerable to injury" by n of the imports.

charges and counter-defense argu- were heard by the commission as ened its second investigation into uestion of potash dumping into the 1 States in a manner likely to injure eaten to injure the domestic pro- s. Two weeks ago similar hearings held in connection with imports of erman potash (OPD, 1/31/55).

to Previous Testimony

ert F. Rothwell, counsel for five can producers, asked the commis- review the testimony given at the hearings because what was stated e domestic producers at that time levant to the current inquiry. While g no additional testimony from any domestic companies, Mr. Rothwell brief outline of the domestic indus- position.

conceded that the American indus- less likely to be injured by imports western Germany and France than case of imports from east Germany e of the differences in political con- between the two areas. This, he s because experts can understand mmercial policies of the free na- nd the facts that govern them, but erman commercial policies are so vient to political policy that it is ssible to estimate where or when may occur to American producers.

ability of Domestic Producers

nsisted, however, that the domestic y is "vulnerable to injury" from urce because—(1) potash is a prod- t cannot be sold by one producer the price at which his competitor ing it; (2) the industry has an un- high ratio of fixed costs to income, the industry cannot minimize the

—Continued on page 74

ive List Is Extended

Bureau of Foreign Commerce last extended its positive list of com- s requiring validated export li- to include titanium carbide and elastomer. The action means that oments of these products can be ut of the United States except to without a valid license from the

Copper Licensing Procedures Changed Because of Scarcity

New procedures for licensing exports of copper scrap during the remainder of the current month and in March were issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce February 10 and made effective immediately. The procedures in general reflect recommendations made earlier in the week at a conference with copper refiners and exporters by BFC officials.

Because of a shortage in copper supplies the bureau placed export of scrap under a quota for February and March. By action taken on February 5, copper scrap exports are limited to 6,000 tons and exports of copper-base alloy scrap are limited to a similar amount. Exports of refined copper produced from domestic-origin copper, except copperweld rods, generally will not be approved. Exports of refined copper made from foreign copper will continue without restriction.

Under the new regulations exporters now must submit on form IT-821, a statement of their participation in exports of copper scrap and copper-base alloy scrap during the forth quarter of 1953 and the calender year of 1954 if the quantity shipped of each of these commodities totaled $5,000 or more in value.

These data will enable the bureau to distribute the limited export quotas equitably among "historical" exporters. Although the bulk of the available quotas will be apportioned among these applicants, a small percentage will be reserved for applicants having no record of past participation during the specified base period.

The bureau cautioned exporters who participated in exports during the base period to submit their statements no later than February 28 if they want to share in the February-March export quotas. Although most of the quotas will be licensed

—Continued on page 31

Lead, Zinc Rules Change Announced by Coast Guard

Lead and zinc have been removed from the list of supplies excepted from the "Buy American" act by the Coast Guard in an amendment to its regulations relating to purchasing by the agency. Hog bristles were added to the list in the same amendment.

Effect of the action is to require the purchases of lead and zinc by contractors of the agency in accordance with the requirements of the buy American act. In the case of hog bristles, however, purchases may be made by contractors outside the confines of the buy American act. The changes were made to meet the changed supply situation.

Trade Agreement Measure Cleared For Passage by House This Week

The house ways and means committee last week overwhelmingly approved the administration's trade agreements extension bill, H. R. 1, with only a few minor changes. The vote was 20 to 5 and the measure now goes to the house floor where it is scheduled for passage Friday.

The action followed within three days of the close of public hearings that wound up with a blast from Charles P. Taft, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy and one of the bill's chief exponents, against the positions taken earlier by the various chemical industry spokesmen on the legislation (OPD, 1/31/55).

Report to Be Filed Today

Plans are to file the formal committee report on the bill today and consider the measure on the house floor under a gag procedure that prohibits the offering of any amendments which do not have the prior approval of the ways and means committee. Two days of debate will be allowed at the end of which the Republicans will be privileged to submit a motion to recommit the bill to the committee for amendment and further study.

As reported, the measure provides for a three-year extension of the trade agreements law until June 30, 1958, with new authority for the President to reduce tariffs an additional 15 percent during this period. Authority is also granted for a reduction in tariffs to a maximum of 50 percent in the case of those products whose duties exceed this level. General authority to reduce or eliminate tariffs on products not now being imported or being imported in insignificant amounts was rejected by the committee.

Mr. Taft's statement to the committee was in the nature of rebuttal argument to all the claims made by the opponents of the bill that their industries could not stand a further reduction in tariffs without it causing hardship to producers and labor and the surrounding communities. Mr. Taft recalled that much the same argument was made in 1945 when the question of giving the President added powers to cut the tariffs was before congress.

Divergency of Defense Views

"There have been allegations of specific injury calling for protection," Mr. Taft said. "There have also been broader-based attacks on the bill. Take the question of defense. The people in one fragment of the chemical industry, part of the watch industry, some segments of the petroleum industry, and some of the electrical industry have told you that more tariff reductions will hurt our defense production facilities. But Secretary Dulles and Secretary Wilson, who worry about our defenses on a full-time basis, have said that we need H. R. 1 to keep our defenses strong.

"I don't for a moment want to leave the impression that some of the industries that have spread their complaints before you don't have problems. Of course they

Continued on page 44

Chemical Freight Advantage Again Periled by Legislation

Chemical producers located on the inland waterways, and thus able to offer their customers substantial savings in transportation costs on shipments of dry bulk cargoes, face the threat again this year of having this low freight rate advantage wiped out by congress.

The Bricker bill of last session (S. 3111) was reintroduced in the senate last week by Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington, new chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, under a new number, S. 951. The bill has been referred to Mr. Magnuson's committee.

It is not expected, however, that the legislation will be pushed with any undue vigor by the chairman. Upon introducing the bill, he noted the fact that it is controversial and that extensive hearings will be necessary so that all parties may have an opportunity to present their views.

The bill, which has the support of the Interstate Commerce Commission and competing shipping interests, would put under ICC regulation those inland water carrers which haul no more than three types of commodities in a single operation. Under existing law, such carriers are exempt from ICC regulation. The effect of the bill would, of course, be to put inland waterway freight rates on a competitive basis with those of other carriers.

FDA Promises Swift Action On Pesticide Tolerance Bids

Swift action on applications for chemical pesticide tolerances under the new rules was promised last week by the Food and Drug Administration. The regulations, which set safe tolerances for chemical pesticides used on food crops, were published in their final form in the February 4 *Federal Register* and will go into effect March 6 (OPD, 2/7/55).

George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, said that FDA has estimated the number of petitions that will probably be filed between now and July 22, when the Miller pesticides law becomes fully operative, and has "assigned sufficient staff to process them expeditiously." Petitions will be handled in the order in which they are received.

"We hope it will be possible to set tolerances for all of the pesticides used on food crops in time so that it will not be necessary to take any legal actions against foods bearing residues of products for which no tolerances are effective," Mr. Larrick stated. He also intimated that FDA will continue to encourage informal discussions with pesticide chemical manufacturers. The agency, he said, wants producers to come in and discuss their problems, both before and after the formal filing of petitions.

Oil Imports Quota System Turned Down by President

Demands of the coal industry that it be protected from the competition of imported oil through a quota system on oil imports were turned down last week by President Eisenhower. He said that while the matter had not reached him as yet, he does not like the idea of a quota on imports.

The President explained at his news conference where the question came up that one of the aims of the government is to eliminate quotas from normal practices of governments. Progress has been made in this direction over the past two years, he said, and he would deplore any return to a quota system.

The Cabinet Committee on Energy Resources currently is considering the matter of oil imports and their impact upon the markets of the domestic coal and independent oil producers and reportedly is in conflict over the recommendations it should make to the President on this problem. The controversy is understood to have held up the submission of a report to the President for a number of weeks.

Antitrust Penalty Increase Bill Wins Committee Okay

A favorable report was voted last week by the house judiciary committee on the administration's bill, H. R. 3659, to increase the fines for violation of the Sherman act from $5,000 to $50,000. The bill had been urged by Attorney General Brownell in a letter to the house several weeks ago.

Similar bills have passed the house on two previous occasions, but in each instance they died in the senate. Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the house committee, said that the increase in the penalty should act as a deterrent to antitrust violation.

Selenium Export License Application Period Fixed

Applications for licenses to export selenium in the second quarter must be filed with the Bureau of Foreign Commerce between the dates of March 1 and March 15, it was announced last week.

These dates apply to the following selenium commodities:—Powder; metal, except selenium-bearing scrap materials; salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide; salts of organic compounds; selenium-containing pigments; accelerators composed of selenium-containing rubber compounding agents not of coaltar origin, and ferroselenium.

sticides Global Picture Filled In

alian Production Mounts

nuing its survey of the inter- l pesticides situation, the Depart- Commerce last week reported that ian production of pest control s has doubled in the past five According to trade sources, output nder now can supply all require- in the commonwealth except for s not yet manufactured in that

eneral, domestic raw materials l in production of these products. al exceptions are white arsenic, of which totaled 2,244 long tons, at $283,212, in 1953-54, and um flowers, 140 tons valued at . The United States is the prin- upplier, followed by the United n.

ts of the manufactured products en principally new commodities in production domestically. These d and adapted to Australian con- and domestic production is then ated.

enefits derived from use of pest products are well known in Austra- consumption is expected to in- lthough not markedly, in the next rs. Nicotine sulfate has been eplaced by phenothiazine and new ides, and lead arsenate usage has with the advent of DDT. Like- ormone-type weed-killers have

—Continued on page 48

Israel's Use Seen Doubling

Trade sources in Israel are of the opinion that consumption of pesticides in that country in 1960 will double that in 1954, according to the Department of Commerce. However, it was pointed out that no one has any idea of what commodities will be in general use five years hence, since many products now consumed might be replaced by newer types.

Pesticides consumed in 1954 are estimated to have amounted to $1,000,000. Principal commodities used last year and estimated needs for 1955 are as follows in metric tons:—

	Consumption in 1954	Estimated 1955 requirements
Petroleum oils.....	2,500	3,500
Sulfur	1,500	2,000
Cryolite	300	300
DDT, 100 percent....	150	50
Copper oxide.....	100	65
Copper sulfate.....	50	40
Dithane	30-40	40
Methoxychlor	20-30	65
Nicotine sulfate.....	30	40
2,4-D	20	13
Endrin, 19.5 percent.	20	40
Lindane	15	3
Dieldrin	15	8
Ethylene dibromide..	15	8
Aldrin, 100 percent..	14	(1)
Lead arsenate... ..	10	13

[1]Not available.

Domestic production is to be initiated shortly, however, and imports may fall off,

—Continued on page 48

Fats, Oils World Output Slightly Higher in 1954

World production of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in calendar year 1954 has been estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at 27,065,000 short tons, oil equivalent, on the basis of preliminary data now available.

While this volume of oil appears to be a record high, it is only slightly larger—less than 1 percent—than estimated output in 1953 amounting to 26,925,000 tons. However, this tonnage of oil represents an increase of 14 percent from the estimated pre-war average.

The agency said that production increases from the previous year ranging from 1 to 10 percent occurred in all the five categories in 1954, with the exception of the edible vegetable oils group. Output in all categories, excepting marine oils, exceeded both the pre-war and immediate post-war averages.

Edible Oils Production

Edible vegetable oils production from raw materials grown in 1954 is forecast at 8,605,000 tons, or 3 percent less than output from 1953 crops. The expected decline is due primarily to the sharp drop foreseen in olive oil production. Cottonseed oil tonnage is also expected to be down about 5 percent and it now appears probable that the volume of peanut oil will be somewhat short of the record tonnage estimated to have been obtained from the 1953 peanut crop.

Industrial oils production from 1954 crops is estimated at 3,120,000 tons, somewhat above the outturn from the 1953 crops but almost 5 percent below the tonnage from the 1952 crops. Oil from the 1954 flaxseed crop accounts for the greater share of the expected increase, with rapeseed oil responsible for the remainder. Larger flaxseed crops were produced in Argentina, the United States and Canada.

Production of oils in the palm group in 1954, estimated at 4,000,000 tons, increased from 1953 by possibly 5 percent, with the increase virtually accounted for by coconut oil. Though somewhat below

—Continued on page 75

Chromyl Chloride Available Now From Mutual Chemical

Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, a subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has announced that chromyl chloride is now available in pilot plant quantities. Shipments are being made in eighty-five and 200-pound stainless steel drums from the Mutual plant in Baltimore, Md.

According to Mutual's research and development division, a new production method yields a product of high purity with reasonable cost in prospect. Recent progress in determining chemical and physical properties of this material, formerly a laboratory curiosity, suggests many interesting uses. Samples, technical data sheets, prices and other information are available from Mutual's research and development division, 1348 Block street, Baltimore 31.

SOCMA Mobilizes Speakers Task Force on Tariffs Issue

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association is mobilizing a speakers task force to take its case on the tariff question directly to the people. With its sights set on a hundred-man committee, SOCMA reported last week that it had nearly seventy speakers signed up.

Aim of the group is to hammer home via speeches to local business and civic groups throughout the nation "The Third Side to the Tariff Issue," SOCMA's description of its policy for the establishment of tariff rates on a selective basis. As a guide to members of the speakers task force, the association has compiled what it calls a "Pocket Piece for Speakers," which consists of outlines of two speeches and assorted data on chemical exports, imports and duties.

DDVP Offered by Montrose

Montrose Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., is now producing dimethyl dichloro vinyl phosphate (DDVP) on a pilot plant scale and is offering it for experimental purposes to properly qualified organizations. DDVP, which has not yet been approved for commercial use, was announced recently by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as a new and promising insecticide (OPD, 2/7/55). It was discovered by research scientists at the Savannah, Ga., laboratory of the Public Health Service's communicable disease center.

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Sinclair Will Modernize At Marcus Hook, Houston

A broad $30,000,000 modernization and improvement program for two of its largest refineries—at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Houston, Tex.—was announced last week by Sinclair Refining Company, a subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation.

At Marcus Hook, the company will replace completely the existing crude oil distillation facilities of the refinery. A $12,000,000 investment will be made in two new crude stills of 60,000 barrels a day capacity each to increase the yield of high quality products from each barrel of crude refined. Completion of this project is scheduled for mid-1956. To increase the production of high octane gasoline at its Houston refinery, Sinclair will construct a new catalytic reforming unit with a capacity of 24,000 barrels a day. The unit, estimated to cost approximately $16,500,000, will be one of the largest reforming units in the world.

The catalytic reformer will use the new RD-150 platinum catalyst recently developed by Sinclair Research Laboratories, Inc., and Baker & Co. The Houston unit will be the third new Sinclair catalytic reformer using this catalyst. One unit recently went into operation at Marcus Hook. A second, at East Chicago, Ind., will be placed in operation about March 1.

In Houston, also, Sinclair has just placed in operation a sulfur recovery unit which produces about thirty tons daily of commercial sulfur from refinery gas and liquid streams. The unit is part of a $3,500,000 program to improve atmospheric conditions at the refinery. As a further step in the program, construction is scheduled to start soon on new facilities for the continuous manufacture of lubricating oil additives.

Union Carbide Transfers Executive to Pacific Coast

Isaac M. Stewart, vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, in addition to his responsibilities in New York, will become resident vice-president of the corporation in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain areas, it was anounced last week by M. G. Dial, president. His western office will be located in the Union Carbide Building, 22 Battery Street, San Francisco. Mr. Stewart joined Union Carbide in 1936, and has been a vice-president of the corporation since 1949. He is also vice-president of several divisions of Union Carbide.

Soap Sales Last Year Held to High Level of '53

Soap industry sales in 1954 maintained the high level of the previous year. Eighty manufacturers participating in the quarterly sales census conducted by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers reported total soap and synthetic detergent sales amounting to 3,506,589,000 pounds—within 0.2 percent of the 1953 total. Dollar sales in 1954 of all soap and synthetic detergents amounted to $793,396,000 compared with $746,577,000 in 1953.

Sales of synthetic detergents in 1954 reached a new high, surpassing the 2,000,000,000 pound mark for the first time and accounting for 59 percent of the total market. Tonnage sales amounted to 2,063,276,000 pounds, up 10 percent over 1953. Dollar sales total $475,442,000, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year.

Liquid synthetic detergent sales indicate a continuing expanding market, with sales in 1954 totaling 118,792,000 pounds, an increase of 25 percent over 1953. Reported sales of soaps only, solid and liquid, for the year 1954 amounted to 1,443,313,000 pounds, off 12 percent from 1953. Dollar-wise, soap sales totaled $317,934,000 as compared to $321,248,000 in 1953.

Kilgore Will Be Chairman Of Senate Antitrust Group

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, last week decided to head the subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly legislation during the current congress. Both Senators Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and William Langer of North Dakota had sought the post.

Other members on the subcommittee are Senators Kefauver, Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Langer, Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin. Sen. O'Mahoney heads the subcommittee on patents, trademarks and copyrights, of which Senators Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and Wiley are also members.

The revision and codification subcommittee is headed by Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas. Senators O'Mahoney and John M. Butler of Maryland are also members. Sen. Kefauver is chairman of the subcommittee on constitutional amendments. Other members are Senators Hennings, Price Daniel of Texas, Langer and Dirksen.

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Price Index Weakens

The overall OPD price index dro slightly last week, going down 0.21 to stand at 106.54. Weaker among e tial oils were celery seed, coriander, ongrass, Dalmation sage, and berg Anise seed, cassia and ginger were vanced. Also stronger in this section West Indian mace, English mustard Puerto Rican bay oil, and black Ma pepper. Egg albumin, both flake and moved upward in the textile and le chemicals group, as did myrobalans tato starch, and valonia beards and

The higher cost of copper metal scrap, as well as increased manufact costs, brought strength to prices for copper chemicals. An advance for c cyanide was reported in the heavy c cals market. Argentine casein was tionally higher in the protective coa group. Brazilian menthol and Sp saffron prices were raised in the c fine chemicals and botanicals se Among agricultural chemicals dried was raised. Coaltar chemicals rem steady. Black and red copper oxides stronger.

Greases, tallow and German m wax prices were firmer in the oils and waxes market. Oils that advanc this section were corn, cottonseed tung. Cocoa butter was weaker. Reduc were also noted for lard, soybean Japan wax, and oleo oil. Prices wer duced for ethyl acrylate monomer methyl acrylate monomer in the indu organic chemicals section. There we price changes in quotations for petro derivatives.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (58).
Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit ton (45).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (61).
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb. (58).
Copper cyanide, 4.8c. per lb. (34).
Oxide, black, 3½c. per lb. (61).
red, 3c. to 14½c. per lb.
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb. (67).
yolk, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2, 3c. per lb. (58).
#3, 4c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb. (67).
Mace, West Indian, ½c. per lb. (58).
Menthol, Brazilian, 25c. per lb. (51).
Mustard seed, English, ½c. per lb. (58).
Myrobalans, JI's, ass't., $4 per ton (39).
Bombay, $11 per ton.
Oil, bay, Puerto Rican, 20c. per lb. (58).
Cedarleaf, 25c. per lb. (58).
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (67).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (
refd. ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (67).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb. (58).
Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb. (39).
Saffron, Spanish, $5 per lb. (51).
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (67).
Valonia beards, $3 per ton (39).
cupps, 50c. per ton.
Wax, montan, German, 3c. per lb. (67).

Prices Reduced

Cinnamon, #2, 1c. per lb. (58).
Cocoa butter, 5c. per lb. (67).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (67).
Ethyl acrylate, 4c. per lb. (42).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (67).
Methyl acrylate, 1c. per lb. (42).
Oil, bergamot, 75c. per lb. (58).
Celery seed, 50c. per lb. (58).
Coriander, $1 per lb. (58).
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (58)
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (67).
Sage, Dalmatian, 60c. per lb. (58).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (67).
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb. (67).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPO relative record of prices of chemica related materials is currently as follo

(100—1949 average)

February 11, 1955	February 4, 1955	Februar 1954
106.54	106.75	107.(

DuPont Polychemicals U Opening Plastics Lab To

The polychemicals department o duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmi Del., today officially opens a new service laboratory to develop proc and design technics for plastics.

The $3,000,000 installation is a unit of duPont's new research center ing up at Chestnut Run, near Wilmi This site lies within five miles of th pany's experimental station. In ac to work on plastics, the laborato service many of the more than on dred polychemicals products used dustry and agriculture.

Sun Elects Crist Secretary

Sun Chemical Corporation, Long City, N. Y., has elected Frederic E secretary, effective tomorrow. In tion to his new duties as secretar Crist, who joined Sun in 1953, co as director of industrial relatio sistant to the president, and as a m of the corporation's management mittee.

CS Cincinnati Parley rogram Is Drawn Up

New drugs to combat low blood pres-e, progress in chemical soil condition-, and respiratory protective devices for ilian defense are among the subjects ich will be discussed at the American emical Society's 127th national meeting Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29 through ril 7.

ive thousand chemists and chemical gineers from all parts of the United tes will attend the meeting and partici-e in sessions conducted by nineteen entific and technical divisions of the iety. The meeting will be held in two ts, some of the society's divisions con-ing March 30 through April 2, and the t April 4 through April 7. The so-y's Cincinnati section will be host to visiting scientists. A general meet-of the society has been scheduled for ril 2 at the Netherland Plaza hotel. echnical sessions March 30 through il 2 will be sponsored by the divisions agricultural and food chemistry, lytical chemistry, biological chemistry, bohydrate chemistry, chemical educa-; chemical literature; history of chem-y; medicinal chemistry and organic mistry.

mmarization of Sessions

he sessions April 4 through April 7 will held by the divisions of cellulose chem-y, chemical marketing and economics, oid chemistry, gas and fuel chemistry, ustrial and engineering chemistry, nt, plastics and printing ink chemistry, roleum chemistry, physical and inor-ic chemistry, polymer chemistry, and er, sewage and sanitation chemistry.

Progress in the Biochemistry of Can-' is the subject of one of three out-ding symposia which will be held by division of biological chemistry. The sion of medicinal chemistry has sched-l a symposium on diseases of domestic l. A symposium on patents will be

—Continued on page 64

rden Chemical Division pands in Thermoplastics

merican Monomer Corporation and homer-Polymer, Inc., chemical firms of minster, Mass., were acquired last k by the Borden Company's chemical sion.

merican Monomer is a major producer olyvinyl alcohol. It also manufactures oad line of solid thermoplastic resins well as specialty monomers and cross-ing agents. Monomer-Polymer is en-d in research on thermoplastic ma-ls and also manufactures specialized omers and polymers for research use.

he acquisition of these two firms is in with the Borden chemical divi-'s policy of expanding its activi-as a producer of thermoplastics in the termosetting field in gen-, according to Augustine R. Marusi, ident of the division. Mr. Marusi that all personnel of the two firms continue with Borden's, including Dr. ey J. Baum, president of American omer, and Dr. Benjamin D. Halpern, ident of Monomer-Polymer.

l Minerals Potash Division larges Niagara Falls Unit

ternational Minerals & Chemical Cor-tion's potash division has completed ,000,000 expansion and modernization ram at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant, Norman Into, vice-president in charge he Potash Division, anounced Febru-11.

gun two years ago, the expansion eased the capacity of the basic chlo-caustic potash plant by 25 percent, wenty-five tons per day of chlorine also doubled the capacity to produce d caustic potash and potassium car-te. Also added was a new unit which produce sixty tons per day of 20 ee Baume hydrochloric acid.

e expansion in the liquid caustic oration plant, Mr. Into pointed out, designed to allow for a further in-se in basic plant capacity to forty tons lay of chlorine. The entire program, dded, is to improve quality while at same time increasing quantity.

L Plant Site Is Selected

I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wil-ton, Del., last week announced the tion of a plant site near Antioch, , for the production of tetraethyl and "Freon" refrigerants. Construc-on the new facility will get under way summer. Antioch is forty-two air-northeast of San Francisco.

Celanese Sales Manager

Robert H. Kampschulte has been named general sales manager of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Mr. Kampschulte, who joined Celanese in 1947 and has been assistant general sales manager since 1952, succeeds John W. Stevens, resigned.

Ethylene Oxide Being Made Now by Carbide at Seadrift

Full-scale operation of a new chemicals plant at Seadrift, Tex., for the production of ethylene oxide, polyethylene and butadiene was announced last week by H. B. McClure, president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Regular bulk shipments of specification grade materials are already being made.

At Seadrift, ethylene oxide is synthesized from ethylene by the direct oxidation process which Carbide pioneered in 1937. Seadrift is the fifth large-scale facility built by Carbide for the production ethylene oxide. The others are at South Charleston and Institute, W. Va.; Whiting, Ind., and Texas City, Tex. Carbide also has a sixth ethylene oxide plant now under construction at Torrance, Calif., to be completed early in 1956.

Warner-Hudnut, Lambert Directors Approve Merger

Elmer H. Bobst, chairman of the board of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, and Edward T. T. Williams, president of Lambert Company, Jersey City, N. J., have announced that the boards of directors of the two companies have approved a merger based upon an exchange of one share of Warner-Hudnut common for each share of Lambert common. Warner-Hudnut shares will remain unchanged. Meetings of stockholders of both companies will be held in the latter part of March to act upon the merger.

Under the terms of the merger, the company will be known as Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. Mr. Bobst and Alfred E. Driscoll, president of Warner-Hudnut, will become, respectively, chairman and president of the combined companies.

Koppers Names Volkmann Manager of Research Dep't

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Dr. E. W. Volkmann manager of the research department. In this post, Dr. Volkmann will be responsible for the coordination of all Koppers research. Dr. A. R. Powell, who has been acting manager of the department, has been named special research adviser and will be available

Dr. E. W. Volkmann

for advice on all research and development problems.

Dr. Volkmann joined a predecessor company of Koppers as a chemical engineer in 1926, leaving in 1931 to complete his post-graduate work. He returned to Koppers in 1934 as associate technical director of its tar and chemical division. In 1940, Dr. Volkmann became associated with Koppers research department. Three years ago he was named associate director of the department, and last fall he was assigned to Koppers overseas staff in Europe as a

—Continued on page 49

Stauffer Insecticide Blending Facility Completed in Texas

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has completed a modern insecticide and fungicide blending plant at Lubbock, Tex. The plant, serving western Texas and New Mexico, is another phase of the company program to provide pesticide blending facilities in the major crop areas. To assure rapid delivery of insecticide and fungicide formulations as required by local crop and pest conditions, the Lubbock plant now replaces Stauffer warehouse facilities established three years ago in the same area.

Located on a five acre plot adjoining the Santa Fe Railroad, the new building will also house Stauffer regional sales offices. Hans Stauffer, president, said that the company's purpose in constructing the plant was to relieve the heretofore "feast or famine" pesticide supply situation in the southwest area. Due to the impossibility of forecasting specific local insecticide requirements for a particular season, manufacturing and warehousing facilities at Lubbock were completed to meet the greatest eventual need, it was pointed out.

Congress May Cut Back Com'l Ventures of Gov't

Demands of industry for congressional curbs on activities of the government which compete with private business received a new push in the senate last week with the introduction of a bill by Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas requiring Budget bureau approval before any such new operations can be undertaken.

Since Sen. McClellan is chairman of the committee on government operations to which the bill was referred by Vice-President Nixon, it is to be expected that it will be pushed vigorously. The bill number is S. 1003 and is similar to bills previously introduced in the house this session.

Over 100 Commercial Ventures

Sen McClellan stated that "it has been a matter of common knowledge for many years that government has engaged in, and should continue to do so, certain activities that are broadly classified as business—for example, the operation of the Post Office; the manufacture of various essential items by the navy yards, ordnance and quartermaster branches of the armed services; the production of electric power at TVA. It becomes a matter of serious congressional concern, however, when studies develop the fact that more than 100 commercial activities are being carried on by various federal departments and agencies.

"The time has come that the congress should give assurance to tax-paying businesses that once the present situation has been corrected it will not be permitted to grow up again. With this objective in mind, the bill I am introducing includes, in addition to section 2, which sets forth a broad statement of national policy, two other exceedingly important sections.

"One of these seems to establish what might be called a court of complaint to which businessmen, especially small businessmen, may seek relief through the presentation of their grievances whenever they feel that they are being unduly and unnecessarily discriminated against by competitive government business. The responsibility for administering this provision would be vested in the Department of Commerce, because it is more deeply concerned with business than any other agency of government. No such court of complaint now exists.

Review by Budget Director

"The other special feature of the proposed legislation is the declaration that any new competitive business-type operation which any department or agency plans to initiate must be reviewed by the director of the Bureau of the Budget before the expenditure of any appropriation therefor is permitted. This objective is based on the premise that too many of

—Continued on page 53

Nuclear Reactor for Industry Is Aim of AMF's New Project

American Machine & Foundry Company, New York, has completed plans for the building of the first nuclear reactor to be owned and operated by private industry for research in industrial and humanitarian fields. A number of leading industrial concerns have been invited to participate in the program on a cooperative basis. Meetings to implement the program are now in progress. In addition to building the reactor, AMF will be one of the participants in the program.

Each company will be represented on a board of directors which will establish policy for the operation of the reactor facility. Participating companies will be from the electronics, petroleum, food, pharmaceutical, chemical, ceramics, rubber, metals, textile, agricultural, machinery and other industries. The first reactor and its supporting laboratory facilities will cost between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 and can be constructed and available for use within eighteen months. It is planned that the facility will be built in the New York area on a site of approximately 250 acres.

Earlier it was announced that AMF was awarded a contract by Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, for the design, engineering and construction of a nuclear research reactor. The reactor will be a key component in a research center Battelle is building fifteen miles west of downtown Columbus.

Arizona Picks Sales Manager

Henry C. Zeni has been named sales manager of Arizona Chemical Company, New York, it has been announced by R. E. Sumner, president. Mr. Zeni has had thirty years of sales experience in the chemical industry. He has been in an executive sales capacity with Arizona since 1952.

CSC, Lilly Announce New Antibiotic Effective in Tuberculosis Treatment

Discovery of a new antibiotic which has produced "impressive" improvement in severe pulmonary tuberculosis cases and "good" results in stubborn infections of the genito-urinary tract was disclosed last week. The occasion was the fourteenth Veterans Administration-Army-Navy Conference on the Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis, held in Atlanta, Ga., in cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Association.

The new antibiotic, known by the trademark "Seromycin" and the generic name cycloserine, was discovered in research laboratories of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind. CSC arranged for the early clinical research and then set up a joint research project with Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. If further clinical work firmly establishes the antibiotic's medical usefulness, Lilly will develop "Seromycin's" pharmaceutical forms and will market them.

Findings of New York Clinicians

Three New York clinicians—Dr. Israel Epstein, Dr. K. G. S. Nair, and Dr. Linn J. Boyd—revealed in a paper read by Dr. Epstein that cycloserine had been administered to thirty-seven severely ill pulmonary tuberculosis patients over a three to four-month period with these results:—

1. Thirty-six patients showed clinical improvement; that is, they looked and felt better.

2. X-rays showed some improvement of the infected lung areas in twenty-eight patients.

3. Thirty patients gained in weight from four to fourteen pounds over a sixteen-week period.

4. Fever was reduced in all patients who had been febrile.

5. Simple smears of sputum and gastric concentrates, previously positive for the tubercle bacillus in all subjects, tested negative in thirty patients.

Description of Cases

Twenty-nine of these cases were chronic, far advanced, but active pulmonary cases which failed to respond to intensive antimicrobial therapy during a year or more.

Five of these were so seriously ill that the doctors continued long-standing treatment with dihydrostreptomycin and isoniazid after starting the cycloserine, which was given in oral doses totaling 1.0 to 1.5 grams daily. A comparison with similar

—Continued on page 65

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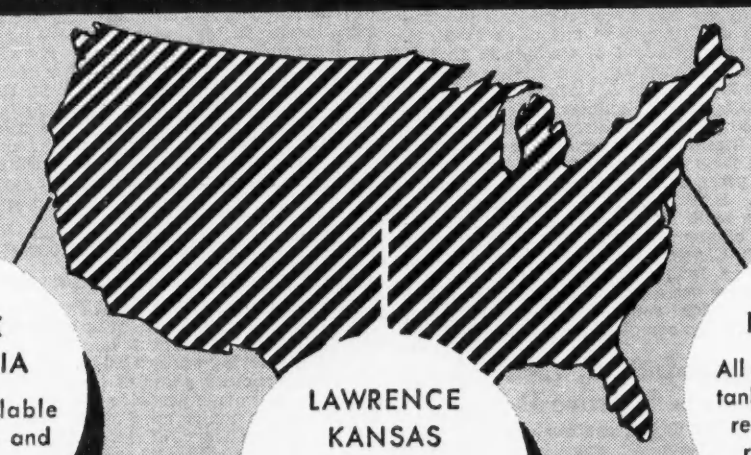

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 14-15.

Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.
erican Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.
erican Chemical Society, national meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29-April 7.
erican Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-15.
erican Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, New York, March 3.
erican Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.
erican Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 18-20.
erican Paper and Pulp Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 20-24.
erican Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.
erican Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.
erican Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8; mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.
erican Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.
med Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.
sociation of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 26; all-day forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.
tish Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.
emical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.
emical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.
emical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.
mmercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17.
g, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March
, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.
eral Wholesale Druggists Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 3-4; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.
leration of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-6.
voring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.
nufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.
ional Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington-Sheraton hotel, Pasadena, Calif., April 18-20.
ional Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.
ional Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.
ional Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.
ional Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.
ional Pest Control Association, Pacific Northwest Operators' Conference, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., February 28-March 2.
ional Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.
onal Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.
prietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-25.
onal Vitamin Foundation, symposium, Biltmore hotel, New York, March 1.
sburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.
ety of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.
hetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 9; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-11.
nical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.
t Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

Oils, Fats Consumption: December

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in December, 1954, totaled 1,501,145,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	349,103,000
Paint and varnish	37,474,000
Processing	376,533,000
Refining	521,900,000
Soap	104,284,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
	Crude	Refined
Babassu—		
Refining		
Soap		
Other		
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Sulfonation	174,000	320,000
Soap	26,000	
Paint and varnish	270,000	
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases	8,000	37,000
Other uses	3,212,000	311,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		971,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		231,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,383,000	
Deodorizing		7,156,000
Hydrogenation		2,567,000
Fat-splitting	4,195,000	
Shortening		141,000
Sulfonation	37,000	6,000
Other edible products		2,120,000
Chemicals		
Soap	5,953,000	6,794,000
Paint and varnish		552,000
Other uses		
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulfonation		435,000
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		
Other uses		1,029,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,700,000	
Sulfonation		
Deodorizing		2,379,000
Winterizing for salad oil		7,841,000
Shortening		
Oleomargarine		
Other edible uses		8,138,000
Soap	3,000	
Paint and varnish		
Other uses	12,000	
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	168,140,000	
Sulfonation		
Hydrogenation		61,625,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)		57,258,000
Winterizing for salad oil		18,615,000
Shortening		4,633,000
Oleomargarine		1,445,000
Other edible uses		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		
Other uses		82,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Sulfonation		99,000
Soap		
Paint and varnish	178,000	353,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases	86,000	
Other uses	8,9,000	673,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Paint and varnish	54,000	106,000
Other uses	335,000	365,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulfonation		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	18,856,000	
Fat-splitting	325,000	
Soap		
Paint and varnish	7,131,000	10,481,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	5,548,000	1,031,000
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses	7,815,000	6,044,000
Marine, mammal—		All grades
Refining		
Sulfonation		379,000
Paint and varnish		
Chemicals		1,435,000
Lubricants and greases		1,483,000
Other uses		188,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulfonation		76,000
Soap		
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		167,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		435,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		155,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	147,000	
Soap		9,000
Other uses	22,000	
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		
Oleomargarine		
Other edible uses		
Soap		
Lubricants		
Other uses		
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses	2,288,000	
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	625,000	
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Sulfonation		37,000
Hydrogenation		775,000
Deodorizing		1,116,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		
Oleomargarine		
Other edible uses		170,000
Soap		
Other uses		160,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		164,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		11,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	212,645,000	
Fat-splitting		
Sulfonation		50,000
Hydrogenation		109,566,000
Deodorizing (whole oil)		10,709,000
Winterizing for salad oil		9,190,000
Shortening		42,[illegible]9,000
Oleomargarine		
Other edible uses		4,490,000
Soap	42,000	
Paint and varnish	347,000	6,370,000
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases		12,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses	6,483,000	6,033,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		530,000
Other uses		
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	3,030,000	
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases		
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses	506,000	
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	1,418,000	
Fat-splitting		
Hydrogenation	1,558,000	
Sulfonation	116,000	
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening	2,185,000	
Oleomargarine	5,708,000	
Other edible uses	3,058,000	
Soap	1,168,000	
Paint and varnish	610,000	
Linoleum and oilcloth	832,000	
Chemicals	3,573,000	
Lubricants and greases	33,000	
Other uses	9,335,000	

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	
Sulfonation	164,000
Soap	
Lubricants and greases	500,000
Other uses	
Grease, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	5,411,000
Winterizing	
Sulfonation	6,000
Hydrogenation	
Pressing	5,033,000
Soap	13,085,000
Lubricants and greases	739,000
Other uses	1,488,000

Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	7,722,000	6,723,000
Oleomargarine		593,000
Hydrogenation	2,288,000	540,000
Other edible uses	1,346,000	1,015,000
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses	4,000	

Marine, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	613,000	
Oleomargarine	201,000	
Other edible uses	99,000	
Soap		
Other uses		136,000

Marine, vegetable—	
Shortening	7,636,000
Oleomargarine	600,000
Hydrogenation	4,701,000
Other edible uses	185,000
Other uses	

Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Hydrogenation	666,000	
Sulfonation		
Shortening	3,920,000	1,714,000
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		

Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20,441,000	
Fat-splitting	15,174,000	
Hydrogenation		
Pressing	178,000	
Sulfonation	453,000	
Shortening		
Soap	43,141,000	15,500,000
Lubricants and greases	2,410,000	193,000
Other uses	14,810,000	434,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	
Other uses	
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	
Sulfonation	
Soap	494,000
Paint and varnish	36,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	13,000
Other uses	275,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	46,000
Paint and varnish	
Lubricants and greases	129,000
Other uses	297,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulfonation	220,000
Soap	1,070,000
Paint and varnish	11,000
Chemicals	726,000
Lubricants and greases	254,000
Other uses	1,618,000
Olive oil foots (including sulfur oil)—	
Soap	
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulfonation	
Soap	
Paint and varnish	11,000
Lubricants and greases	472,000
Chemicals	301,000
Other uses	1,771,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulfonation	
Soap	271,000
Paint and varnish	
Lubricants and greases	85,000
Chemicals	760,000
Other uses	2,312,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,035,000
Soap	
Lubricants and greases	474,000
Other uses	225,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulfonation	3,000
Hydrogenation	914,000
Soap	1,782,000
Paint and varnish	1,655,000
Lubricants and greases	9,000
Chemicals	664,000
Other uses	1,241,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	10,053,000
Soap	2,577,000
Paint and varnish	60,000
Other uses	537,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Pest Control Meeting In Northwest Shaped

The National Pest Control Association, in conjunction with Oregon State College and the Pacific Northwest Pest Control Operators, will hold a Pacific northwest pest control operators' conference February 28 through March 2 at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

On the opening day the following papers will be presented at a morning session:—"How to Estimate a Termite Job," by Virgil Strong, executive secretary of the California State PCO, and "Soil Poisoning During Construction as Protection Against Subterranean Termites," by Philip J. Spear, technical director of NPCA. This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Subterranean Termites in the Pacific Northwest and Application of A.R.P. Recommendations to Their Control," with Mr. Spear acting as moderator. The following will take part:—Wayne K. Davis, Berkeley, Calif.; R. B. Graham, senior research associate, Oregon Forest Products, Corvallis; J. Wilfred Gunn, Los Angeles; L. J. Duffy, Ardee Maintenance Company, Portland, Ore., and R. L. Furnace, also of Portland.

Identifying Wood-Boring Insects

During the afternoon W. J. Chamberlin, associate professor of entomology at Oregon State, will offer a presentation on the identification of wood-boring insects. The following papers will then be presented:—"Wood Damaging Fungi and Conditions Leading to Attack," by Lewis F. Roth, associate professor of plant pathology at Oregon State, and "Wood Preservation," by R. D. Graham, senior research associate at the Forest Products Laboratory in Corvallis.

On March 1 three papers will be presented during the morning session:—"Insect Pests of Ornamental Plants and Their Control," by K. G. Swenson, associate professor of entomology at Oregon State; "New Weed Control Chemicals," by Virgil Freed, associate chemist at Oregon State and "A.B.C.'s of a Lawn Maintenance," by H. L. Schudel, assistant professor of farm crops at Oregon State. This will be followed by a panel discussion on "P.C.O. Problem in Weed Control and Lawn and Ornamental Service." Jean P. Saxon will be moderator and the following will serve as panel members:—William Senske, Rex Warren, Roland Portman, Virgil Freed and H. L. Schudel.

During the afternoon session L. C. Terriers, associate agricultural chemist and

—*Continued on page 64*

APhA Junks Plan to Include Poison Antidotes in Next NF

The American Pharmaceutical Association last week abandoned plans to include a chapter or section on antidotes for poisons within the next issue of the National Formulary. Instead, the association decided to offer this information to pharmacists and others in the form of a separate pamphlet.

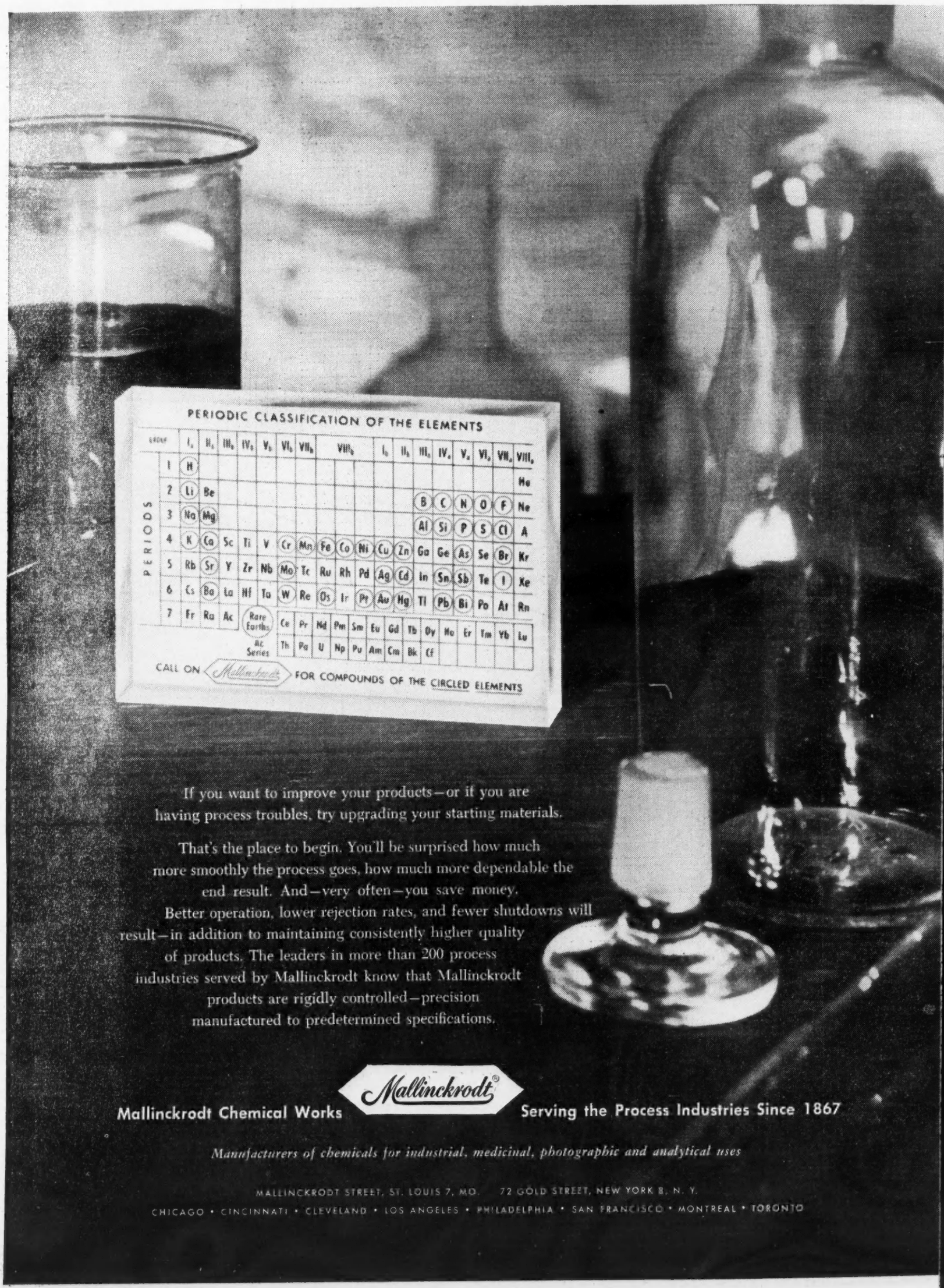
The action was taken by the council of the association as a result of vigorous protests from the associations of drug producers against the use of the National Formulary in this manner. It was their view that since the National Formulary is an official document with the force of law, it should contain nothing that was not related directly to the matter of drug standards.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of APhA, announced the council's decision in the following statement:—

"Responding to an insistent demand on the part of pharmacists for a Table of Antidotes for Poisons to be used as a basis for information in emergencies and to make such a table constantly and readily available in the pharmacies of the United States, the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association at a meeting held in Washington on February 4, voted to issue a Table of Antidotes for Poisons to be prepared by a special committee (not the Committee on National Formulary) for distribution to all purchasers of the Nation Formulary X. This table is not to be bound with the pages of the National Formulary, but will be distributed as a separate pamphlet with each copy of the National Formulary X."

Paint Convention Dates Set

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its 1955 annual convention October 31 through November 2 in Washington, D. C. The Shoreham and the Sheraton-Park hotels have been selected by NPVLA as joint headquarters for the parley. The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will hold its 1955 annual meeting four weeks earlier, October 3 to 6, at the Statler hotel, New York.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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —

Above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435

t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535

tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —

ton lots lb. .30 - —

smaller lots lb. .30½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —

smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15¼- —

t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —

t.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetyl-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —

t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetyl-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —

t.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —

t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —

Acetyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —

c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85

Acetyl, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —

t.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38½

tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —

t.c.l., works lb. .38½- —

tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acetylabietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —

t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —

Acetyloxystearyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —

t.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetylricinoleic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —

56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —

70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —

80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —

Acetylsalicylic, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —

t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.00 - —

tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —

USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00

Acetylsalicylic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special bbls., makers, primary distrib., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —

Acetylsalicylic, standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetylsalicylic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —

t.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —

Acinoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

Aminobenzoic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —

smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —

smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).

Arsenic USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Arsorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —

10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —

5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —

Ascorbots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —

500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —

Asphalt, chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —

t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Atoxic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

Atoxic USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Azohydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Azooxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Azure, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —

smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —

bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —

smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —

Azure, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —

smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —

bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —

smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —

bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —

smaller lots same basis, ton.157.00- —

bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —

ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —

smaller lots same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —

t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —

tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb.10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .23¾- .25½

Caprylic, dms lb. .23¾- .25½

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½

tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —

t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —

tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ —

t.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —

smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —

10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —

smaller lots lb. .28 - 29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼- .27

tanks lb. .23½- —

dbl dist., dms lb. .25 - .27¾

tanks lb. .24¼- —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15½- .17¼

tanks lb. .1350- —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1500- .1675

tanks lb. .1325- —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —

smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above ret dms. c.l. frt. equald gal. .98 - —

t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —

non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —

t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —

tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —

t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —

non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —

t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 - —

tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —

Imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90

Petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —

t.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .75

tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —

200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69

211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —

t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67

tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59

245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb.14.75 - —

oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.10.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic hgs. works lb .14 —

2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —

t.c.l., works lb. .37½- —

tanks, works lb. .34½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —

Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .1570- —

t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720

90%, cbys c.l., works lb. .1625- —

t.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28

Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb .90 -

smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00

tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.56 - —

smaller lots lb 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —

paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .33

c.l., works lb. .19 - —

dms. lb. .15½- —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb. lots works lb 2.45 2.53

25 lb. lots, works lb 2.54 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —

paste, bbls., works 100% basis, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —

1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —

t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05

tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —

t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.00

tanks, works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - 4.50

tanks, works, frt equald ton.35.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾- —

t.c.l same basis lb. 13¼- 13¾

5 pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —

t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1-2c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 .95

dilute NF 2% 5 lb bots lb .40 —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

tanks, works lb. .21 - —

70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .126 - —

tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb .88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .20 - —

smaller lots lb. .205 - .21

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .304 - —

smaller lots lb. .309 - .3699

USP, 85%, cbys lb. .88 - —

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —

1 to 19 lb. .2225- —

80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- .3818

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —

t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —

cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 -11.98

t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.35 -12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —

Lauric, 80%, dms lb. .35¼- .37

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1785- —

w. w., dms lb. .2085- —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech. dms lb. .79 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —

smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —

smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.22 - —

Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —

tanks, works lb. .11¼- —

Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Acacia—Acid, Naphthylamine, (2)-1-Sulfonic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	f.&a.	iron and aluminum	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	f.b p.	initial boiling point	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	indust.	industrial	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	m-	meta	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	neut.	neutral	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	t.w.	tank wagons
				USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
				vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .1775- .1950
tanks lb. .1600- —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .2025- .22
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic).
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic).
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% chys. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5 10 - —
NF 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol), tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .1775- .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .1625- .1775
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .1475- .1650
single pressed, bgs lb. .1425- .1575
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .1700- .1850
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton 39 50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14½- .1625
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .1375- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .41 -
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½-
smaller lots lb. .42 -
100-lb. dms lb. .43 -
small dms lb. .45 -
imp., bgs lb. .36½ No
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 -
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 -
l.c.l., works lb. .17½-
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. 92 1
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb 2.00 2.
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 -
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 -
Aconite root, bls lb. 50 -
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 47
l.c.l., works lb. .47½-
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 -
l.c.l., works lb. .34 -
tanks, works lb. .31 -
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 -
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic normone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.90 3.
powdered, 30 mesh, fin., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
ligate, dms., c.l. lb. 65
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.58 - 1.
powd., bbls. lb. 1.62 - 1.
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 -
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 -
tanks, dlvd lb .30 -
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 -
ACS grade dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 -
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 -
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 -
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼-
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼-
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼-
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 -
l.c.l., works lb. .19 -
tanks, works lb. .16 -
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 -
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 -
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 -
l.c.l., works lb. .43½-
tanks, works lb. .40 -
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 -
l.c.l., works lb. .70 -
tanks, works lb. .60 -
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 -
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½-
n Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld. lb. .15 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 -
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 -
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 -
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 -
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 -
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 -
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 -
tanks, works lb. .12 -
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 -
l.c.l. works lb. .18½-
tanks, works lb. .16½-
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½-
l.c.l., works lb. .20 -
tanks, works lb. .18 -
Cetyl, extra fin. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 -
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 -
smaller lots lb. .59 -
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½-
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½-
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½-
Tankcar sales require written authori tion by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax U
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 -
tanks, same basis gal. .43 -
Tankcar sales require written authori tion by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax U
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½-
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½-
tanks, same basis gal. .42½-
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 -
tanks, same basis gal. .41 -
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 -
tanks, same basis gal. .40 -
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53½-
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½-
tanks, same basis gal. .42½-
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 -
tanks, same basis gal. .43 -
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½-
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½-
tanks, same basis gal. .41½-
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 -
tanks, same basis gal. .40 -
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 -
tanks, same basis gal. .43 -
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 -
tanks, same basis gal. .41 -
West coast dlvd. prices are the sam eastern prices, except in Idaho, Mon Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. d ential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 -
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 -
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½-
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½-
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½-

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR . . . . . WATER WHITE
IRON . . . . . 0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE . . . . . NONE
ARSENIC . . . . . NONE
INORGANIC SALTS . . 0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES . . . . . 0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER . 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER . . . . . NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

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MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.5 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾ - —
c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l. dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
dol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
drin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
etris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
gin (see Sodium alginate).
lethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
lspice (see Pimento).
lyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
be, Cape, cs lb. .40 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Sucotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
oin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
phanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
phanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
phanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
phapicoline (see a-Picoline).
phaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
phatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
lm, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
umina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
luminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
luoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
ormate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
ydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
ydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
etal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
xide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
aste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs. 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns. c.l lb. .33 - —
t.c.l lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton 87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.23 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammoniu[illegible]ate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., can., t.c.l. lb. .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .73 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

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Ethyl Alcohol
your dependable source is
Shell Chemical
. . . FROM A DRUM TO A TANK CAR
. . . AS CLOSE AS YOUR TELEPHONE
. . . IN ALL MAJOR FORMULATIONS

TO SERVE YOU PROMPTLY, Shell Chemical has established complete denaturing plants in key industrial centers.

Shell Chemical's ethyl alcohol is of the highest quality, meeting or surpassing all Federal and commercial specifications for purity. It is available as pure alcohol (190 proof), in specially and completely denatured grades, as well as in two proprietary solvents—Neosol® and Neosol A.

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• • •

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Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzyl Benzoate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic NF V bnls dms lb 45 —
tech. bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb 11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 - 47.50
syn. bgs. c.l., western, works, ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis, ton.300.00 - —
tanks frt alld. 100% basis, ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb. .65 —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alconol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. ports lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —

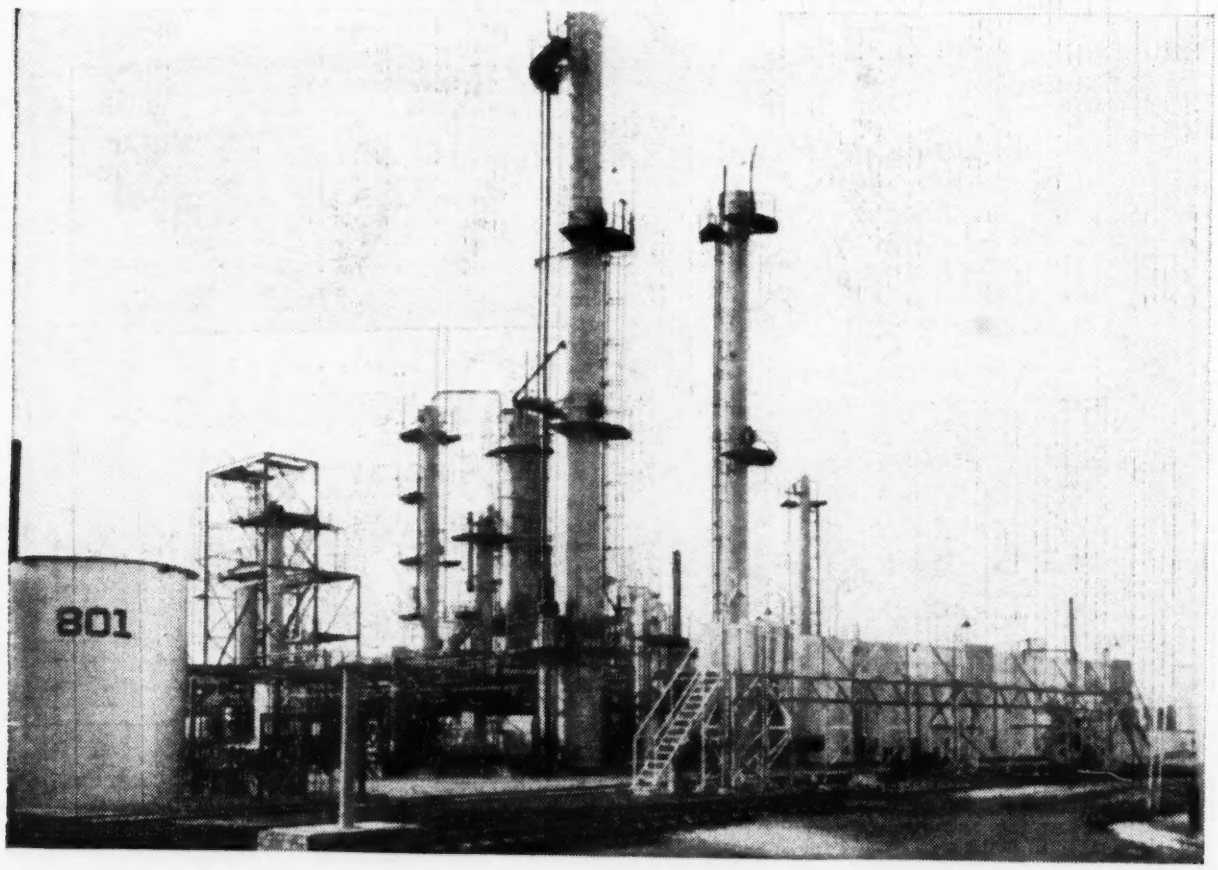
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., gran., powd., dms. lb. .59 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 25.00 - —

Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton.180.00 - 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald, ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.43 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10

Announcing
INDOIL ISOOCTYL ALCOHOL



ANOTHER SOURCE for this fast-growing primary alcohol

■ INDOIL Isooctyl Alcohol is manufactured in the Wood River, Illinois, Oxo Alcohol Plant of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). This ultra-modern plant was designed to produce alcohols of highest purity. Its operation is based on more than five years research and development on the Oxo process in Standard's Research Laboratories at Whiting, Indiana. Other primary alcohols will be available in the near future.

Isooctyl alcohol esters are outstanding plasticizers for vinyl and other synthetic resins, and find increasing application as synthetic lubricating and hydraulic oils, as brush killers, and in other important fields. Di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP) leads in the plasticizer field but the adipate, sebacate and azelate are of growing importance.

INDOIL Isooctyl Alcohol is of outstanding esterification quality. It is also an excellent solvent (B.P. approx. 184°C) and a starting point for various chemical syntheses including the manufacture of additives and surfactants.

Send for Technical Bulletin No. 22
And for Sample

INDOIL® CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

INDOIL CHEMICAL COMPANY • 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1.30 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.63 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.63 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .095 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Black iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .43
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y whse ton.140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - .16¼
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Blue, Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30¼- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.10 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, ogs. c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¾- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
c.l. works lb 38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb 33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., l.t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-d- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

what's YOUR PROBLEM?

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Fine quality glassware and ceramics of strength, clarity and brilliance have a common ingredient with fields of lush, milk- and beef-producing pastures. They both depend on one or another of Trona's diversified line of Boron chemicals, vital to low cost, quality production in industry and agriculture. Uniformity from shipment to shipment, prompt delivery and a dependable source of supply are reasons why you will agree with the nation's leading producers that it is best to standardize on Trona® Boron products.

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CERAMICS • GLASS • FERTILIZER • INSECTICIDES • PULP & PAPER • REFRIGERANTS • DETERGENTS

Cacao Butter—Deertongue Leaves

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs. dlvd. lb. 1.50 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine USP dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots works gram .80 - .90
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 25 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms. c.l. dlvd. ton 124.00 - —
Carbonate, ppt., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 - 33.00
t.c.l., works ton 40.00 - 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 45.00 - 50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 - 50.00
t.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - 160.00
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 33.00 - —
powd. bgs., c.l. works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 25.50 - —
t.c.l. works same basis ton 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb 29¼ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 - 24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dms 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. 27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, ogs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, term .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton 74.00 - 84.00
t.c.l., frt. equald. ton 85.00 - 95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
Syn., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd. bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. metropolitan area, ton 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0850 - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 1125 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - .0525
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10¼ - .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
W. of Rockies, t.o.b. stock points lb. .12¼ - —
Carbon, tetrachloride, tech., tanks E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, t.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.90 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
gram, tins, works gram .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .23 - .23½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17½ - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .19½ - —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .18½ - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 102.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., ens lb 5.00 - 30.00
syn., ens lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .45 - .50
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more fib 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .75 - .80
Roman cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 - 88.00
gran., bgs., works ton 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton 55.00 - 65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 51.50 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton 54.50 - 69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, 8 lbs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb. 58.00 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2350 - .32
t.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850 - .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾ - —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾ - —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 43¾ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.90 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .78 - .83
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41½ - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .27½ - .28
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000 lb. lots or more lb. .657 - —
1,000 lb. lots or more lb. .667 - —
smaller lots lb. .687 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .43¼ - .43¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .33 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .42 - .47½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .64 - —
type II, 90%, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1815 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 18.25 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 24.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.25 - 26.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 182.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk, gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 68.00 - 69.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. .2068 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ref. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ref. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, ens lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .33
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .26 - .26½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs, lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ton. 95.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
t.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works gal. .53 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¾
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¾
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

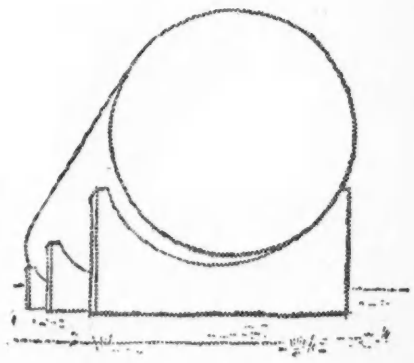
D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —

Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton 64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .22 - .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb 26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb 25.00 - —
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, bgs lb 10½ 11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots lb 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb 30¼ —
l.c.l., works lb .33¼- —
tanks, works lb .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .30¼ —
l.c.l., works lb .33¼- —
tanks, works lb .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine, fib, dms lb 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd, E lb .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb .68½- .69
tanks, works, divd lb .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd., works lb .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb .31½- .32½
tanks, same basis lb .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb .63½- .64
tanks, works lb .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld, E lb .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld, E lb .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb .05¾- —
tanks, works lb .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb .51¾- —
tanks, works lb .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd, E, lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb .67½- —
l.c.l., divd lb .68½- —
tanks, divd lb .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb .27 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb .28 - —
tanks, divd. lb .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb .19¼- —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd, E, lb .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .29¼- —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb .30½- —
tanks, divd, E lb .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd, lb .20¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb .21½- —
tanks, divd lb .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .27¼- —
tanks, divd, E lb .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd, E, lb .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb .64½- .65
tanks, works lb .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk gram .11 - .12
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd, lb .15½- —
l.c.l., divd lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., divd, E lb .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb .11 - —
tanks, works lb .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb .63½- .64
tanks, works lb .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd, E. of Rockies lb .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., divd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, divd lb 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis lb .68 - —
tanks, divd., 100% basis lb .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb .30½- —
tanks, divd. lb .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works, lb .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb .34 - .39
tanks, works lb .33 —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equaid lb .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb .20 - —
89°C., dms lb .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb .45½- —
tanks, works lb .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb .63½- .64
tanks, works, divd lb .61 .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, divd lb .58 - —
smaller lots, divd lb .58 - —

Defluorinated Phosphate—Divinylbenzene

1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal .455 - —
ex-whse gal .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal .64 - —
divd. N. Y gal .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb .48 - —
smaller lots lb .49 .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.13 - —

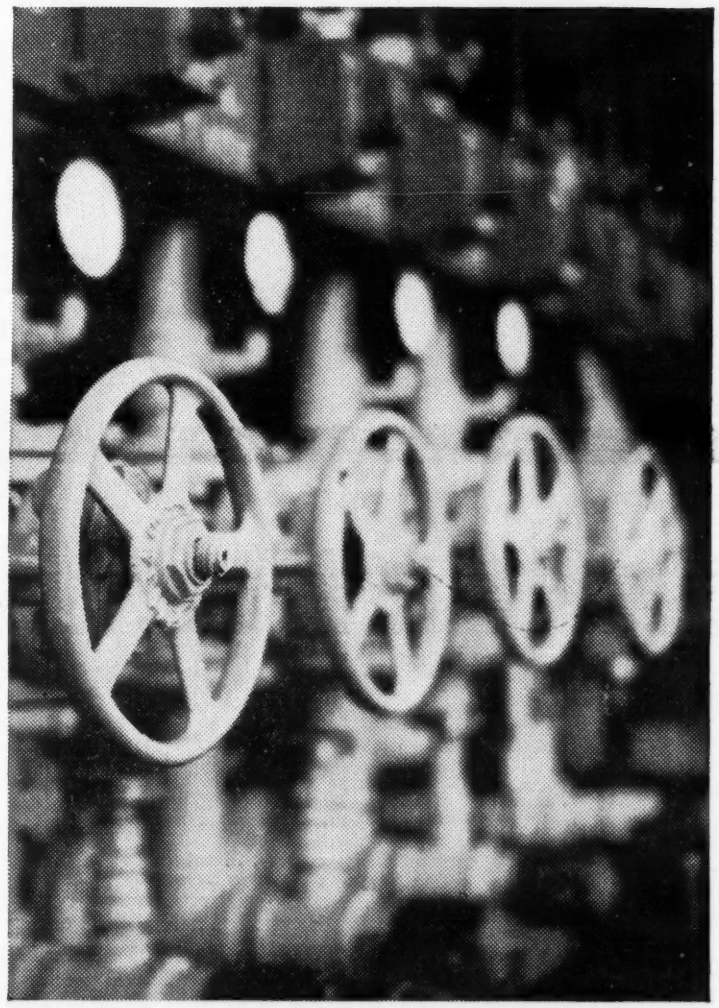


acetaldehyde—
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde—
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde—
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde—
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material



Eastman

aldehydes

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Eastman
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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York —260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Building; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Building; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Dodecylbenzene—Ethyl Ethanolamines

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 cns lb 17.00 17.60
No 2, cns lb 22.20 22.85
No 3, cns lb 35.25 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No 2, cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 3 cns lb 22.20 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No 1, cns lb 17.00 17.60
Yellow FD & C, No 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No 3 cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6 cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6 cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb 2.65 - —
No 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No 18 cns lb 24.00 - —
No 19, cns lb 15.45 - —
No 21, cns lb 3.60 - —
No 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No 33 cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .63 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .96 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. 75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. 32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.76 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .80 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.53 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet methyl, B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .99 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.02 - 1.05
tanners, bbls. lb .06 - 06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 32.95 - 35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
syn., 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .405 - —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38⅜ - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.03
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb 13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —

Ethyl Bromide

FOR HIGHER YIELDS

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

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BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ethyl ether, absolute, ASS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½ - .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd. lb. .53½ - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .13 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28⅛
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33⅛
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28⅛
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. lb. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.146.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.141.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0585 - .062
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .033 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .065 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0420 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 - .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

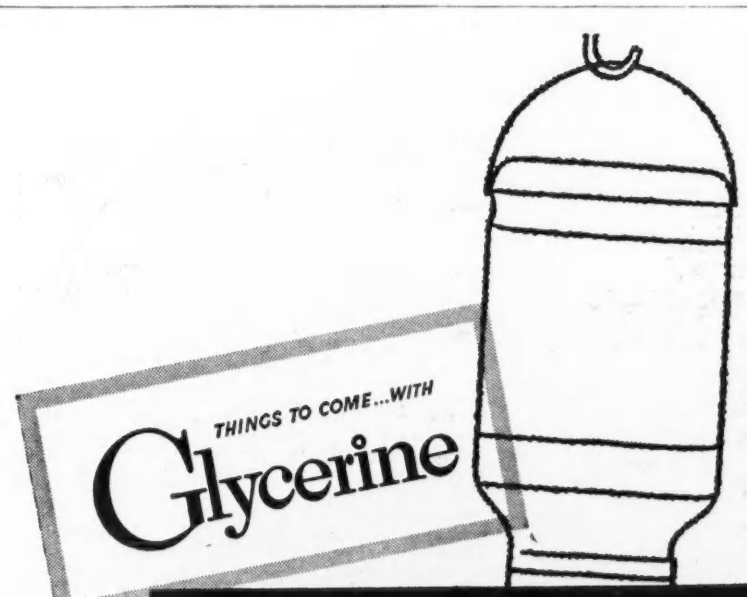
G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .225 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .275 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.

Ethyl Ether—Graphite

Glycerine, refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.50 - 23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 - 20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09⅛
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21⅛
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24⅛
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31⅛
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31



BLOOD FOR TRANSFUSIONS... *banked for a year*

Imagine banking more blood in a year than has been shed by all American fighting men since Braddock's defeat.

That's how many red blood cells a new *Glycerine preservation process* promises to make available—from today's normal supply of donated blood.

Until now, it's been impossible to prevent red cells from spoiling after three or four weeks' storage.

But by suspending cells in Glycerine at subzero temperatures, scientists have successfully preserved them for over six months.

And banking for as long as one to three years—perhaps more—is a practical possibility.

The unique balance of properties that won such wide acceptance for Glycerine in the past continues to open *new* doors to chemical progress. In paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging . . . for tomorrow's surge of new specialties . . . in formulations and reactions yet unknown. Nothing takes the place of Glycerine.

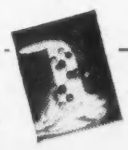
This balanced group of properties keeps Glycerine's usefulness growing

HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY • SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY • NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY • TASTE • MW/HYDROXYL RATIO • HUMECTANT • CARRIER • SOLVENT • LUBRICANT • SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT • ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE •

☑ CHECK AND SEND FOR TECHNICAL DATA

☐ 20-page booklet on Glycerine for product conditioning

☐ 12-page booklet on Glycerine standards and specifications



☐ 16-page booklet on Glycerine properties and applications

For your free copy of any or all of these booklets write: GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Grease—Isopentane

Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06½ - —
house, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½ - —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Ienn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis, lb 40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. 43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. 48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport l.c.l.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, l.c.l.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .59¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39¾ - —

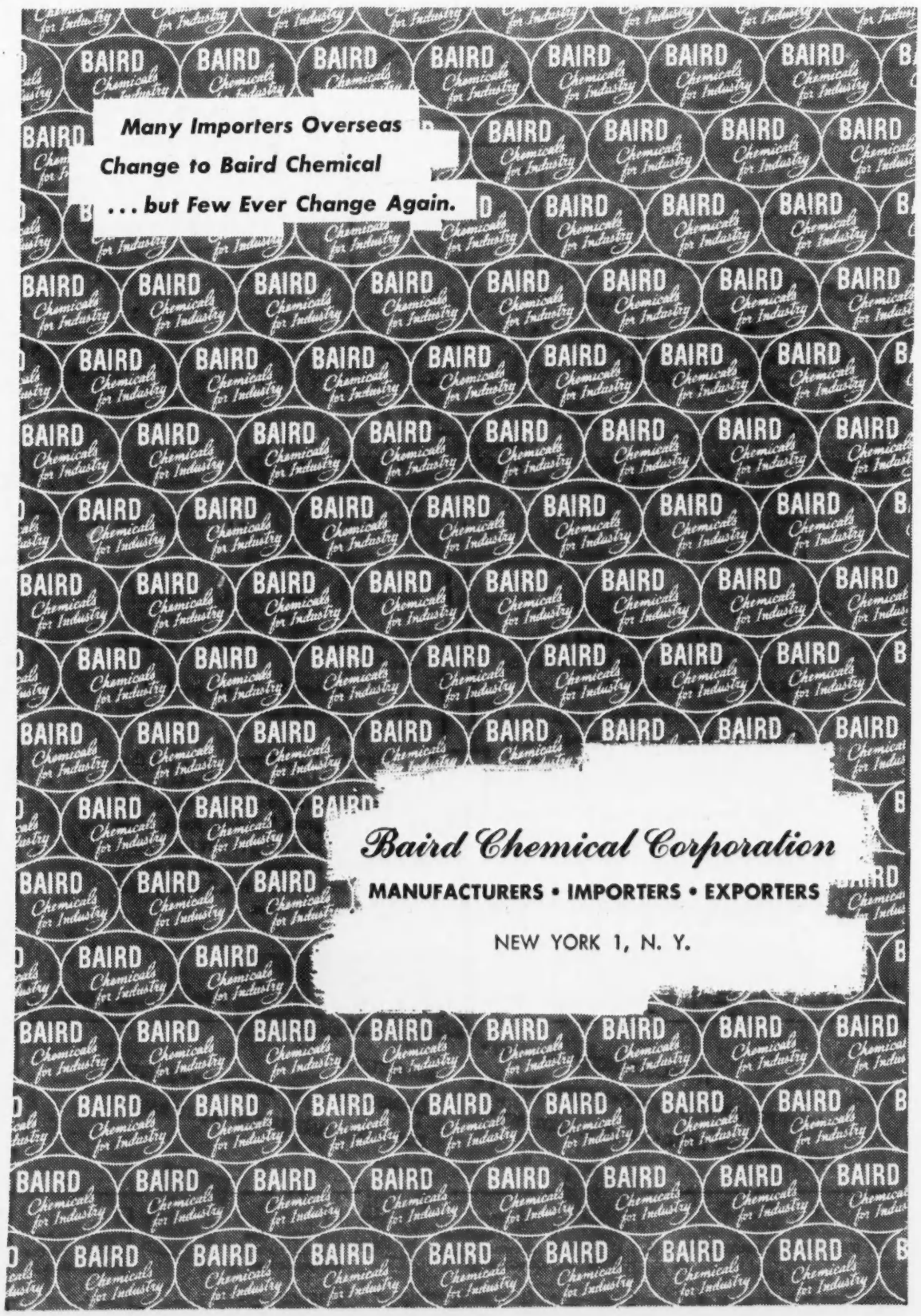
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls.... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs .. .. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs ..... lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls .... lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .... lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .25
powd., USP, bbls..... lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs..... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs..... lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs..... lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs..... lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs..... lb. .22 - .24
WS, bgs..... lb. .34 - .36
Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs..... lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs..... lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs..... lb. .25 - —
nubs, bgs..... lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, AAM, cs .... lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs..... lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs.... lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs..... lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs ..... lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs ..... lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls..... lb. .36 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls..... lb. .30 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs..... lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Gum, Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs..... lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ..ton 20.50 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis..ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ..... ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse..... ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom. green, bls ..lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex..... gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots..... lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis.... lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex..... gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 456.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works....kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz. 8.50 - —
Methlbromide, USP, bots ..... oz. 7.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls..... lb. .16 - .19
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots ..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots..... oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots..... oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La..lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms..gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms....gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E. lb. .30½ - .32¼
dlvd. W..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1300 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, bbls, dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.10 - 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots..... oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots..... lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
ams., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs..... lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs..... lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.80 - 11.25
b-Ionone, cns..... lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. 9.25 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms. ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots..... kilo 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex., refy gal. .13¼ - —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... but Few Ever Change Again.
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MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate., 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. 65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root NF bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15¼
Kola nuts bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible fib dms., 30 000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1220- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
n-Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .23 - —
gran, bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs, or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26@% Pb, dms. lb. .32 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex wnse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50%, Pb_2O_3, dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .27¼ - —
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 25% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20¼ - .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
grand bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Lee, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg Ohio ton 10 00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton 25 10 - 26 84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton 14.50 - 23.65
Quincy, Fla ton 10 00 - 13 00
Reddick, Fla ton 13 50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville Ohio ton 11 50 - —
York Pa ton 13 50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14 50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14 50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton 15 00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12 00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14 50 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 15 50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 - 12 00
Reddick, Fla ton 16 00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 13 50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs, Springfield, Mo ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15 50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14 50 - —
York, Pa ton 14 50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17 00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 17 50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11 00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14 50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 15 50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16 00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16 00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10 00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 13 50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17 00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16 50 - —
York, Pa ton 15 50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil dms lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92@%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.05
96-98@%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 5.25

Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb 1.58 - —
99@%, tech, dealers, dms., dlvd., lb 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .55 - —
Linseed meal expeller 32-34% bulk Midwest, mills ton 70.00 Nom.
extracted 36@% bulk same basis ton 64.50 - 65.00
Litharge, coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt equaid lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium aluminum chloride lb 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equaid lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, c.l., dms., works, or dlvd lb. 1.42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½ - 1.48½
tech., c.l., dms., works or dlvd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - 1.15
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots. lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., cryst., dms lb 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 15 00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .97½ - —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more. lb. .98 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35

THIS IS **MERCHANTS**

This is Clifford P. Barth, Manager of our Minneapolis office. After obtaining a Master's Degree in Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati in 1943, he had five years of practical experience in research and development and then joined our Cincinnati office as a salesman. In October 1952 he was made manager of our Minneapolis office.

Mr. Barth is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Electro-platers' Society, Minneapolis Chemists' Forum, Twin Cities Allied Trades Association and Alpha Chi Sigma.

From our Minneapolis warehouse seven salesman cover the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and the northern part of Wisconsin. Merchants has served this area for over 33 years and at present is constructing a larger, modern warehouse in Minneapolis.

Sales offices and Warehouses: Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha.
Stock Points: Albuquerque, Aurora, Ill., Erwin, Tenn., S. Norwalk, Conn.

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Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2, bbls t.c.l lb .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls t.c.l lb 19 - —
No 3, bbls t.c.l lb 18½- —
solid, No. 1, t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride bots kilo. 140.00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, cns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms kgs lb. 26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 91.50 - —
paper bgs., works ton. 88.00 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.32 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., ton-lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
Melamine bgs. ton lots, works lb. .53 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .32½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian cs lb. 8.25 - 8.50
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. cms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask. 322.00 -324.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamme (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .35 - —
Zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

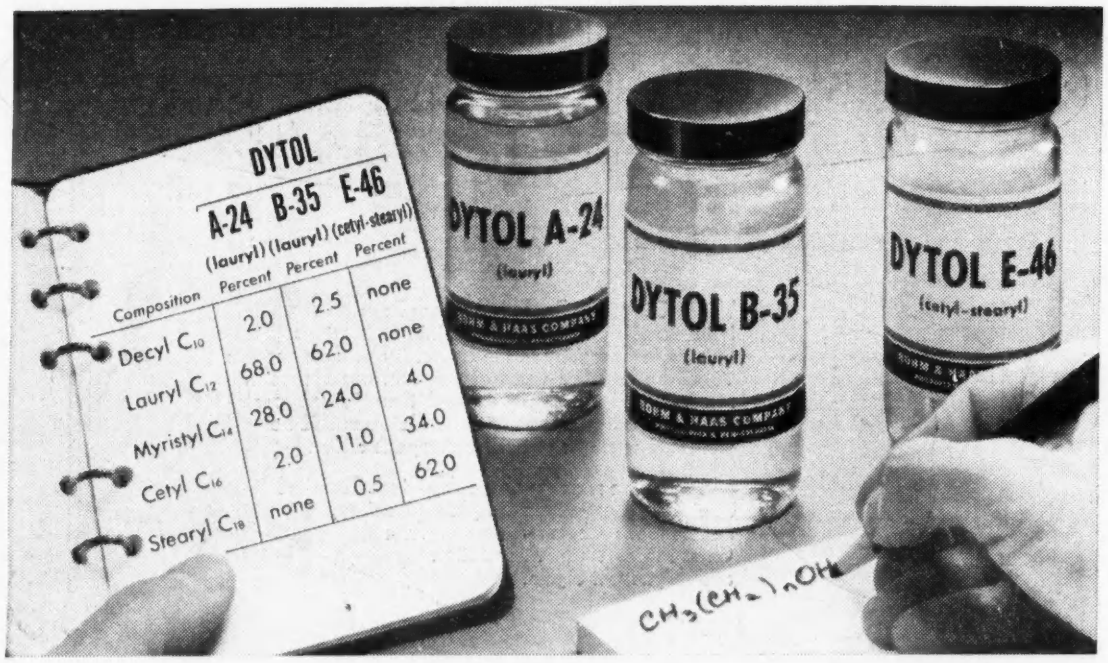
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .435 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .445 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .53 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, redd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns. dms lb. 2.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —



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☐ PRIMENE Amines ☐ Dimethylformamide
☐ PRIMINOX Polyethoxy Amines ☐ Methylamines

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Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or divd. E lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

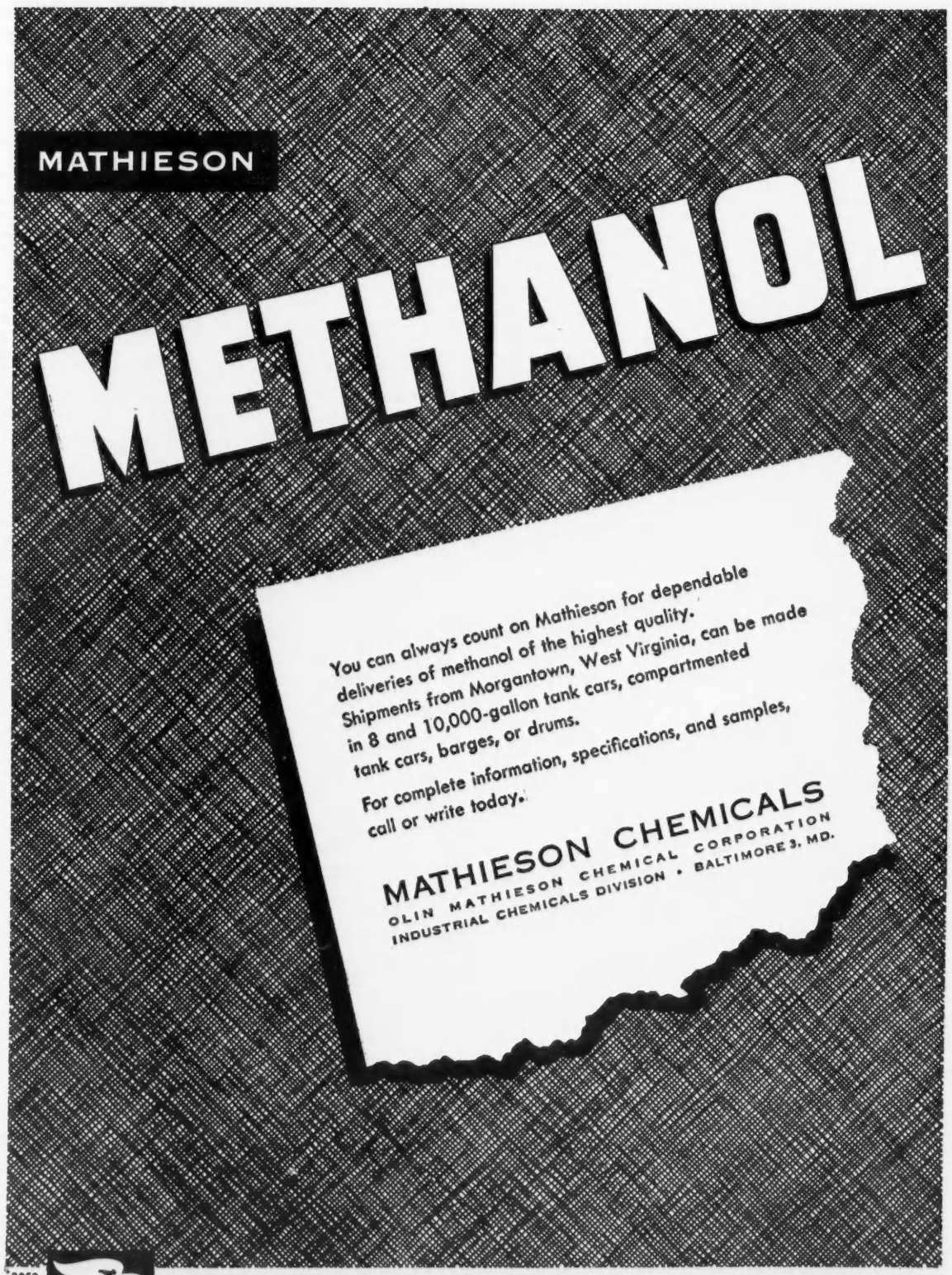
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., divd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 -59.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 69.50 -70.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 54.00 -55.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .05¾- .06
Naphthalene, refd., dom., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.75 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44

Methyl Methacrylate—Nitrous Ether

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6c ps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 41 - 43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb 26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. 75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., divd E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.c.l., divd E. of Rockies lb. 25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms. divd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., divd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35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SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CARBON DIOXIDE • SODIUM CHLORITE • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Nonyl Phenol—Oil, Rue

Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .33 - .33½
Nux vomica, bls lb .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —

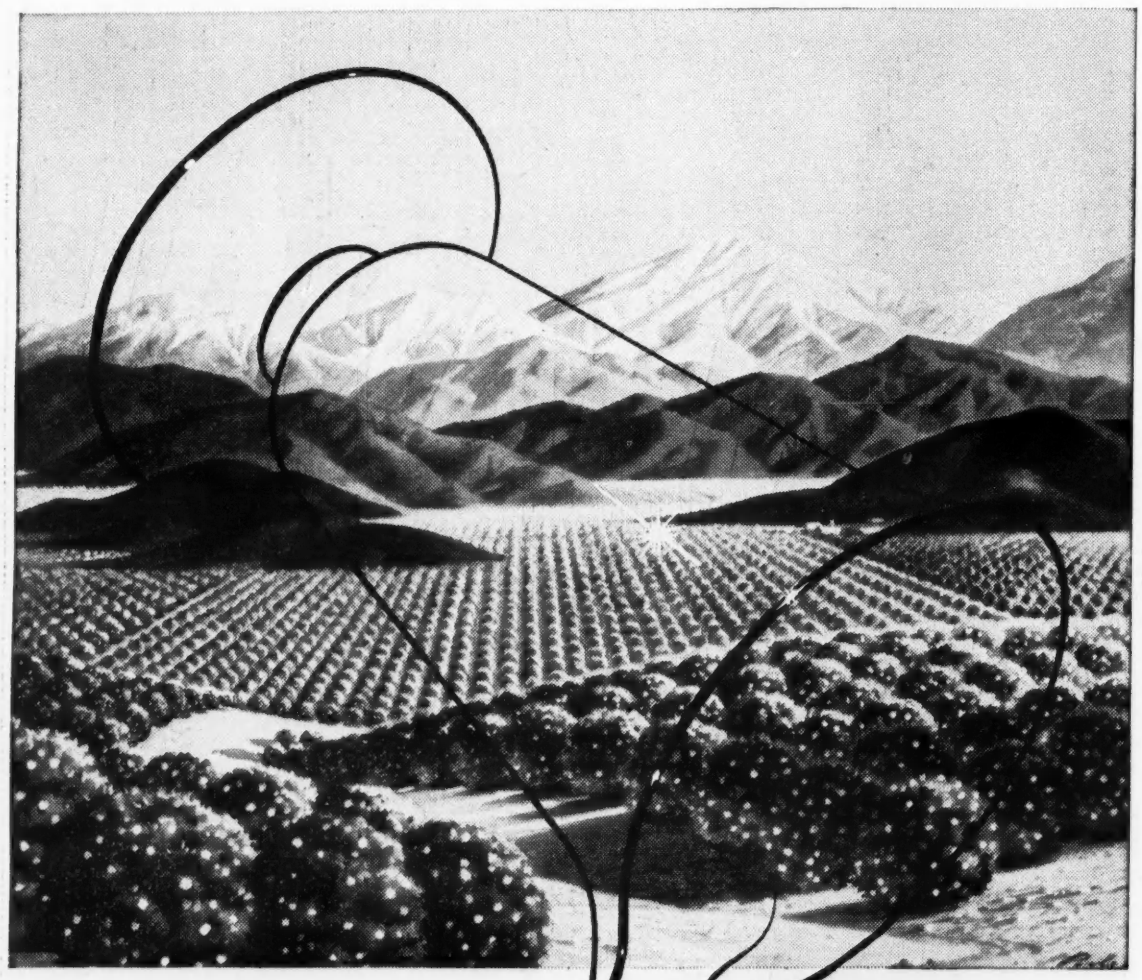
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .70
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Oil, Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
55-60%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.25
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -12.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 - .60
white, dms. lb. .35 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 36.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2000- —
l.c.l. lb. .2050- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2210- —
l.c.l. lb. .2260- —
tanks lb. NP - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2060- —
l.c.l. lb. .2110- —
tanks lb. NP - —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2350- .2400
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l. lb. .1700- —
tanks lb. NP - —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .13¾- .14
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1750- —
l.c.l. lb. .1800- —
tanks lb. N. P. —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1900- —
l.c.l. lb. .1950- —
tanks lb. N. P. —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb. 160.00 -250.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 25.00 -65.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Java, true, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .14 Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .12⅞- —
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .21¾- —
deodorized, tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 13.50 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks lb. .17 - —
Oil, costus, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¼- —
Valley lb. .13⅜- —
Texas lb. .12¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¾- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14¼
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14¼
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14¼

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 6.50 - 8.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.75 -14.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.25 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 15.00 -18.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .19¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 6.15
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 3.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1505- —
l.c.l. lb. .1555- .1600
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1240- —
New York lb. .1365- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1395- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cons., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .09 Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .09¼- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .15½- .16
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .14
kernel, denat., tanks lb. 13½ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18¼- —
refd., dms lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks lb. .21½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 7.75 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms lb. 8.10 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 5.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .15 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Sunkist Growers

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Oil, safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast, lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.90 - 7.20
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.11.50 -14.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .90 - 1.25
nat., Brazilian (see Oil cocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd. dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12⅛- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅞- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .16¼- .16⅝
tanks lb. .14⅝- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17⅛
tanks lb. .15⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works lb. .02¼- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, cns lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb 1.95 - 4.00
fresh white cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23¼- .23½
domestic mills lb. .22¾- .23
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns., dms lb .40 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-165 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls lb. .11½- .11¾
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —

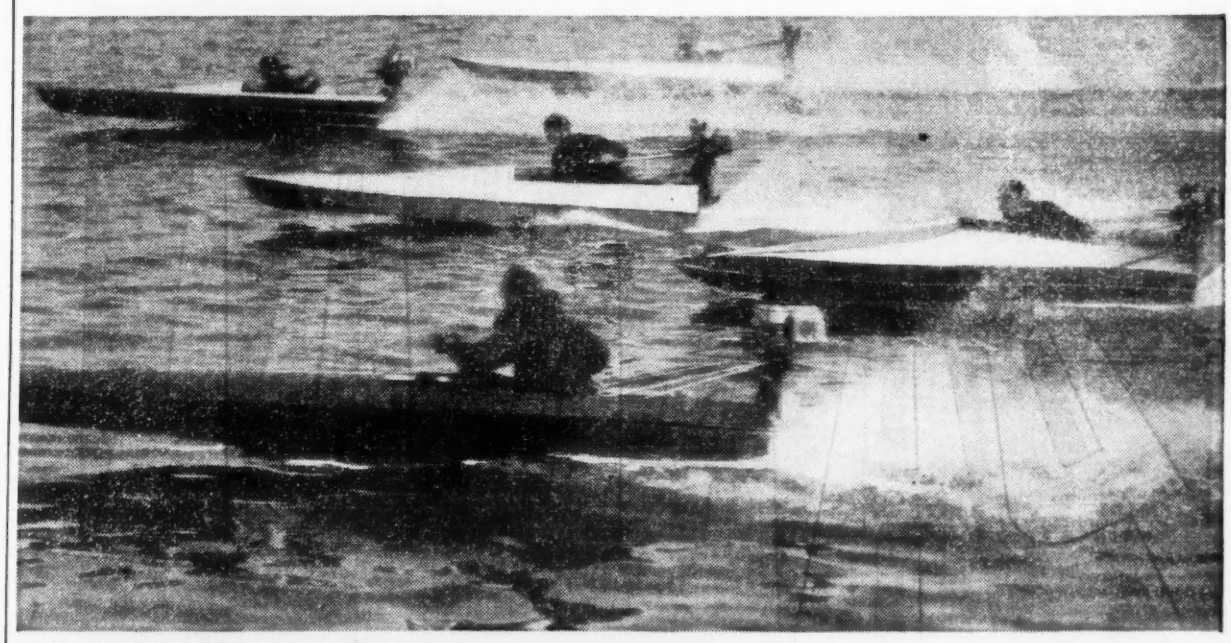
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0965- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1165- .1265
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. 48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l.a. works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).

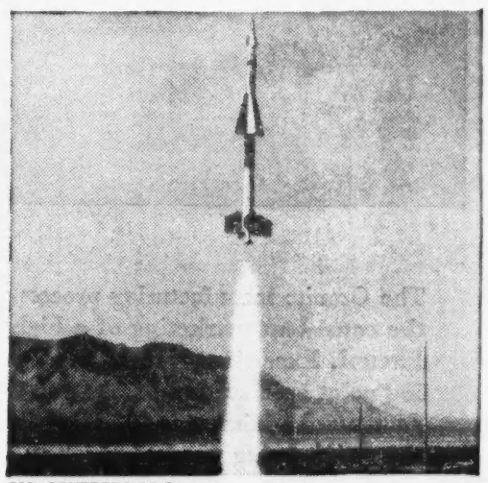
Oil, Safflower—Peppermint Leaves

Paris green, dealer, distributor, 6ms c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb .36 - .40
l.c.l. same basis lb .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb 20 - 21
Peanut meal 45% old process, bgs., mills ton.80.00 - Nom.
Pectin, citrous NF powd bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech powd bbls lb 1.60 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .05 - .06
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .05 - .06
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equal to lb .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14⅛ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .43 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .30 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
White, bgs. lb. .77 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb 70 - 75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —



IN PETROLEUM *(Oil and Gasoline Additives)*

IN SURFACE COATINGS *(Paint and Shellac)*



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More and more industries in the petroleum, surface coating and chemical fields are relying on Enjay to help move their products fast. For Enjay supplies them with a complete line of uniform, high quality petroleum chemicals that assure dependable product performance and proved results. Enjay is also ready to assist you in developing new or improved products through chemistry. For petroleum chemicals backed by 35 years research, experience and know-how, *next* time, call on Enjay.

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PETROLEUM	SURFACE COATING	CHEMICAL
PARANOX	PETROHOL 91	PETROHOL 91
PARATONE	PETROHOL 95	PETROHOL 95
PARAFLOW	PETROHOL 99	PETROHOL 99
PARAPOID	JAYSOL	JAYSOL
PARADYNE	Secondary Butyl Alcohol	Iso-Octyl Alcohol
PARATAC	Secondary Butyl Acetate	Decyl Alcohol
PETROHOL	Isopropyl Acetate	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Acetone	Tridecyl Alcohol
Dewaxing Aid	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether	Dicyclopentadiene	Isoprene
Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether	Butadiene
Reference Fuels	Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether
	Naphthenic Acids	Isopropyl Ether
	Iso-Octyl Alcohol	Tetrapropylene
	Decyl Alcohol	Tripropylene
	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol	Aromatic Tars
		Benzene
		Acetone
		Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ENJAY

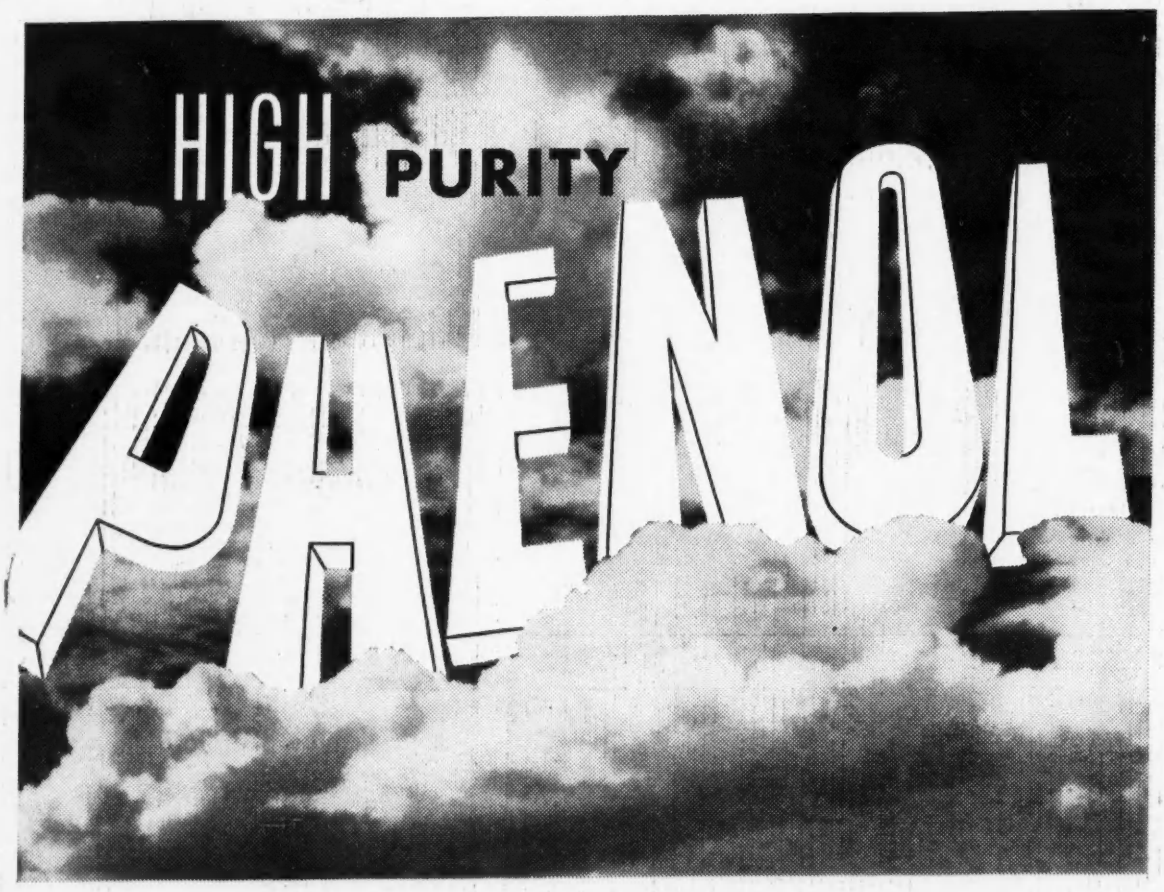
35 successful years of leadership in serving industry

Pepsin—Poke Root

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E ..... dm. 85.00 - —
dlvd. W ..... dm. 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... dm. 95.00 - —
dlvd., W ..... dm. 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W ..... lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .09¼
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅜- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .05¼- .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05 - .05½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type ... gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type ..... gal. .13125- .13375
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .195 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .279 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .195 - —
Odorless, tanks, ref'y, Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. ..... gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. ..... gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd ..... gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .205 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38°, 43° C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
18°-30°C, m.a.p. ..... gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p ..... gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p ..... gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F, b.r., 30°-38°C, m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p ..... gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p ..... gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p ..... gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax .... gal. .194 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Petroleum, sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted ..... lb. .45 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .49 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works ..... lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
Phlorogiucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works .. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines ..... long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long-ton. 6.65 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis ..... long-ton. 7.65 - —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
l.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald .. lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .. lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works .. lb. .29 - —
export, dms. ..... lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more .. lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials .... oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .96 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .78 - .80
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works .. ton. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works ... lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 82.00 - 84.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms ..... lb. 11.95 - —
Poke root, bls ..... lb. .19 - .23



The Oronite manufacturing process permits the consistent marketing of a highly pure Phenol. Exceeding the U. S. P. congealing point specification of 39.0° C, Oronite's guaranteed minimum is 40.6° C—with actual shipments being regularly higher. This dependable high quality, at competitive prices, suggests Oronite as a leading Phenol source.

Oronite, with complete control of all basic raw materials in its manufacturing process is truly a 100% *basic source* of supply. Thus with Oronite you are assured of a reliable Phenol source, service and product when you need it.

Contact any Oronite office for further product and supply information.

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Wetting Agents	Purified Sulfonate	Para-Xylene 95%
Detergent Slurry	Cresylic Acids	Polybutenes	Ortho-Xylene
Detergent D-40	Gas Odorants	Acetone	Xylol
Detergent D-60	Lubricating Oil	Naphthenic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Dispersant NI-O	Additives	Phthalic Anhydride	Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant NI-W	Sodium Sulfonates	Maleic Anhydride	Fuel Oil Additives

Basic Chemicals for Industry

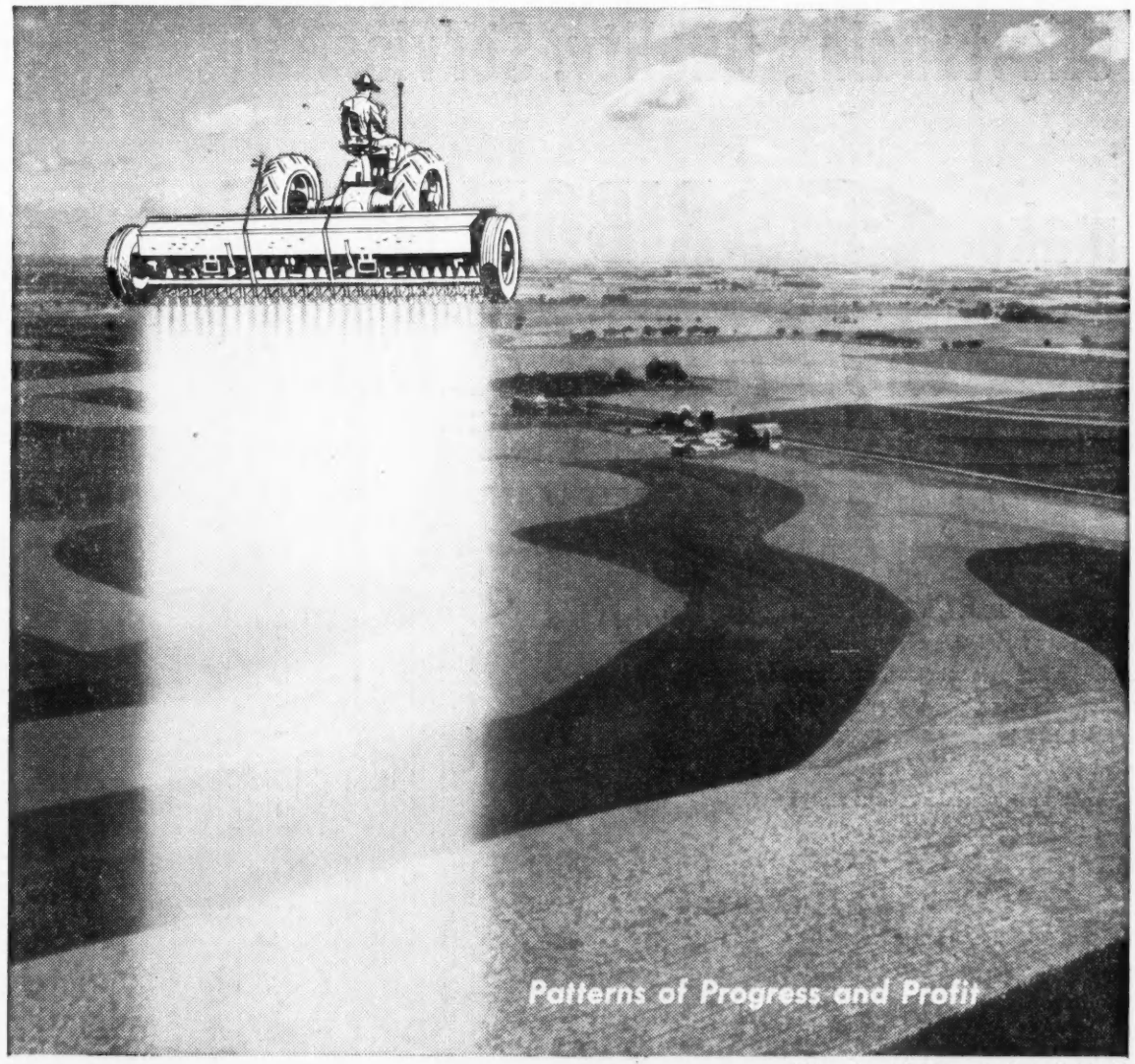
ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, California
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas 3269

Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .30 - .30½
Polish, bgs. lb. .29½ - .30
Turkish, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs lb. .25¾ - .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½ - .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½ - .40½
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton 24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¼ - .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 298.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾ - .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .67 - .736
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton 35.00 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .16½ - —
powder dms lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½ - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½ - .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,650-lb. lots works lb 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 53.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½ - .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .29 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense opaque, dms., works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. 16½ 16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08¼ —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23 64- —
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 11 21 32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 —
liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .19 —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine NF V cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 —
powd. precip. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 —



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by DUVAL

Duval Muriate of Potash ranks high as one of the essential nutrients which greatly increase yield and profits in crop production.

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Modern Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

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Quinine—Soda, Sal.

Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .56¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls. same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Red, maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equaid lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram.25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram.26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram.27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75N - —
powd., bbls lb. 2.50N - —
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.105.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - 4b½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.25 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.24.00 -28.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .25½
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Salvadorian, natural lb. No prices.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 - .56
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .77⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. No prices
crushed, bls., bbls lb. No Prices
powd., bbls lb. No Prices
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.53
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.53
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —

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Sodium Acetate—Sodium Silicate

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. 198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide ic. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfiite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
Hyposulfite, tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.94
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85

Sodium molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- 28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26 - 28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss lb. 1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.25 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 2.10 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4 40 4 65
zone 4 100 lbs 5 10 5 35

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Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.10
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
tanks, works 100 lbs 1 60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3 05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —

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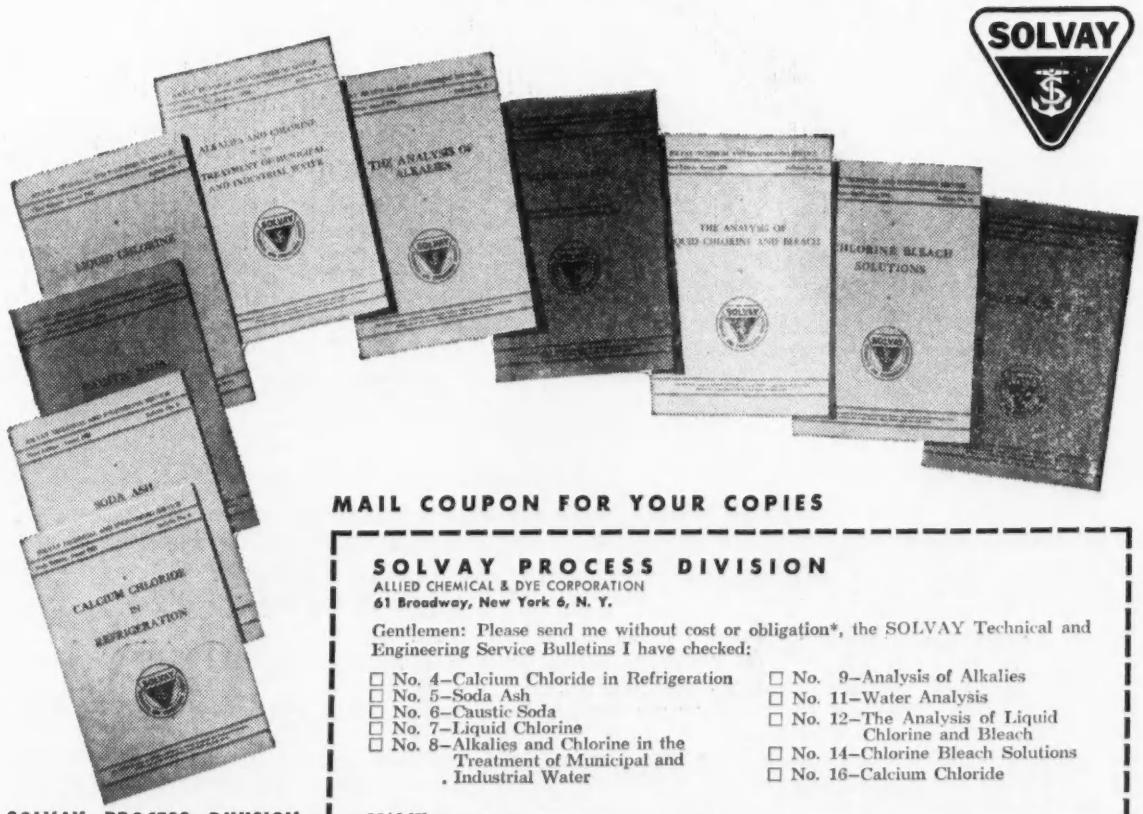
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Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .535 - .589
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton.52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
rayon grade bgs. c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP cryst fib dms lb. .17½ 18
gran fib dms lb. .17½ 18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ —
c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 -
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
c.l., works lb. .04 —
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or

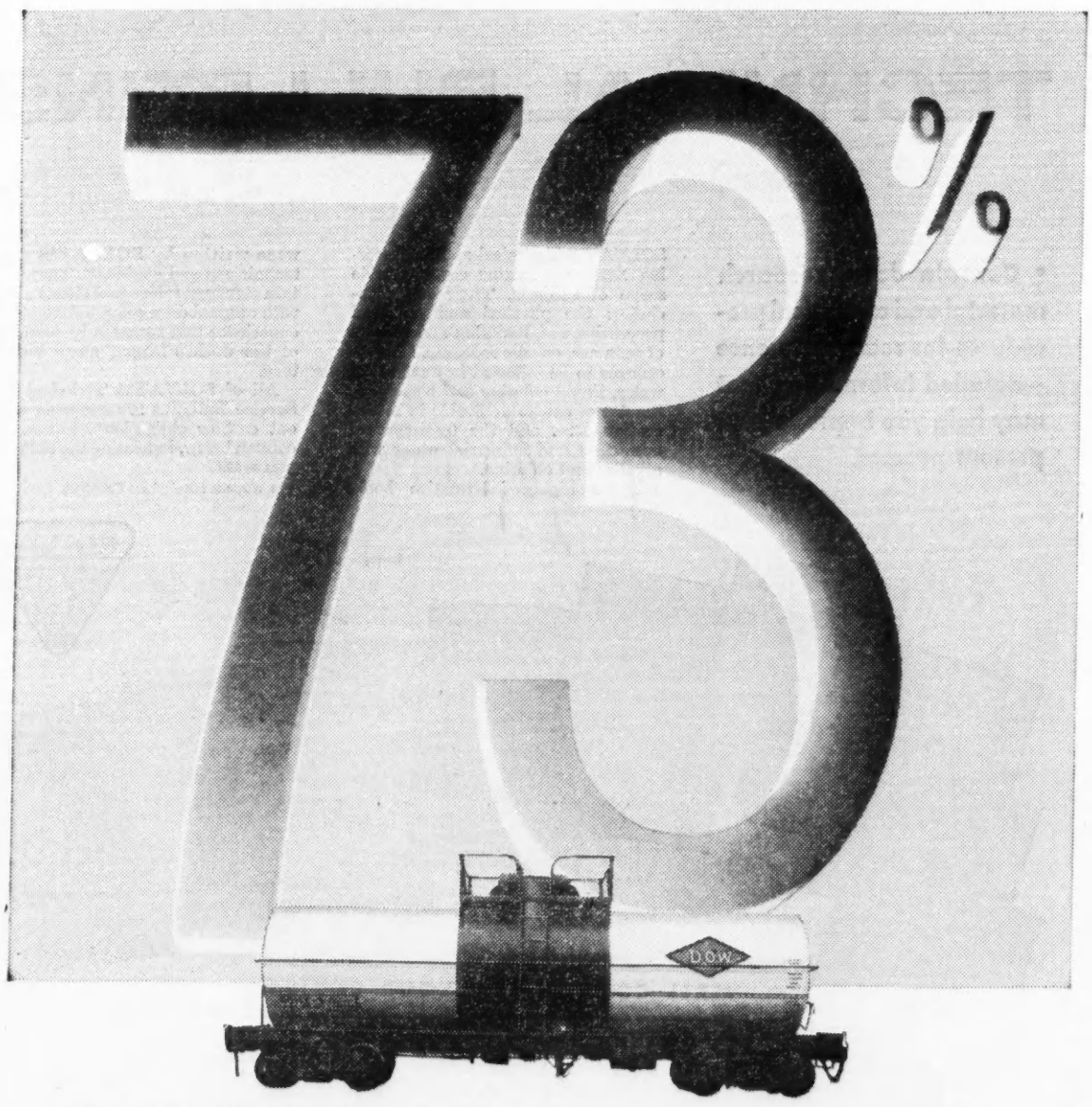
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech. dms. works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.05 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium ammonium phosphate bbls., works frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.65.00 -66.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Squill, white, bls. lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .738 - .748
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .91½- .92½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works lb. .799 - 1.068
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .75½- .76½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¼- .08½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.09 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.40 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton.125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —



DOW CAUSTIC SODA

Availability of 73% caustic soda solution from Dow is now importantly increased. Two new bulk terminals—at Bayonne, N. J. and North Charleston, S. C.—are speedily serviced by the new liquid chemicals tanker *S. S. Marine Dow-Chem*. These added distribution points, plus expanded 73% production facilities at Midland, Mich. and Freeport, Texas, mean *faster*, more *economical* delivery to the growing number of 73% caustic users.

Our Alkali Sales Department will gladly assist you in accurately figuring your potential *savings* with 73% caustic. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. AL 362A, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾-
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½-
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾-
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾-
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛-
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .11
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse. lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
51-53%, dms., c.l. same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .52½- .57
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.90
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Spanish, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .91 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —

Milled titanium dioxide $7.30 per ton higher.

rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.90 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39⅛- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61

Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., 2ms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —

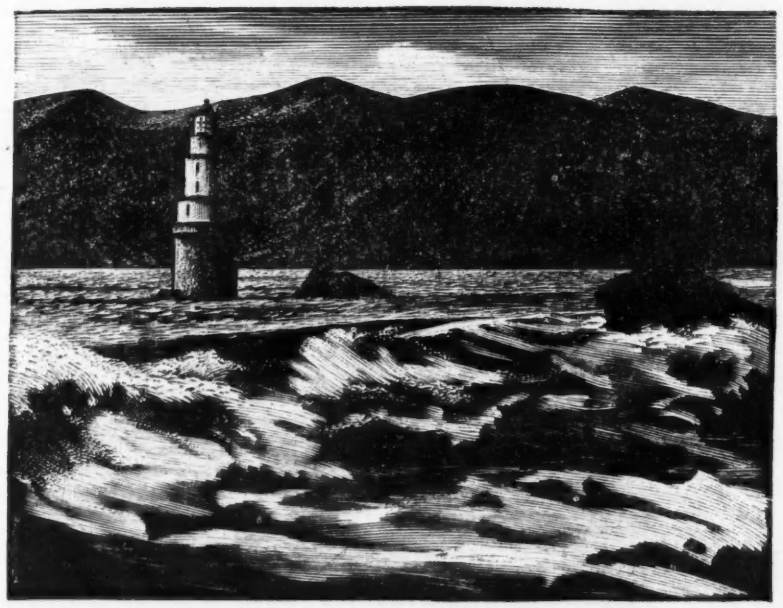
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks works lb. .45¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld. E. lb. .20¾- —

Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —



FAMOUS LIGHTHOUSES OF AMERICA

MILE ROCK LIGHT guards the south side of the channel leading through the Golden Gate into San Francisco Bay, one of the world's finest land-locked harbors. The lighthouse, built on top of Mile Rock, is constructed of steel and concrete upon a massive monolithic concrete base 34 feet high. The top of the beacon is 90 feet above mean low water. On the opposite side of the Golden Gate is Point Bonita Light.

Something to steer by for users of electrochemicals are the standards of quality and service set by Niagara Alkali Company. Many leading manufacturers depend, with the confidence of long experience, upon Nialk® Liquid Chlorine, Nialk Caustic Potash, Nialk Carbonate of Potash, Nialk Paradichlorobenzene, Nialk Caustic Soda, Nialk TRICHLORethylene, Niagathal® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Tuba Root—Xylenol, Cryst.

Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 96.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..... ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ..... ton.153.00 - —

Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.

Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton 158.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb.21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.62.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock..ton.44.50 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra...lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.25 Nom.
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. .....lb.10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.s. ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works. lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram, .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots.....kilo.45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls .....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
or Chi lb 2.15 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .71
Central American, bgs.....lb. .66 - .68
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .71
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .72 - .75
slabs .....lb. .71 - .74
yellow, bricks.....lb. .64 - .65
slabs .....lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs .....lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots.lb. .63 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .69
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.07

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. ..... lb. .46 - .47
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs. ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., bgs ..... lb. .93 - 1.03
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. .....lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. 26½ .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot ..... lb. .67¼- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works...ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs .... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58° 60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 - —

new

Petrolite

WAX-RESIN BLEND R-50

SPECIFICATIONS

ACID NO.	SAP. NO.	R & B S.P., °F	COLOR, NPA	PEN 100/5
40-50	65-80	190-200	4½ Max	2 Max

R-50 is a blend of Petrolite-developed, high melting, phenolic terpene resin and oxidized microcrystalline wax. Suitable for use in all emulsion equipment, it eliminates the nuisance of wax-resin blending. It simplifies raw material stocking. Being highly compatible, it is adaptable to many no-rub formulations.

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WAX DIVISION
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R-50 A

Xylenol, fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.90	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	—
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truck-load, works	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.35	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Luram, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:— Bayonne, N. J.	ga.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara yara, ens	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.56	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. t.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.00	—
AAOT, bbls	lb.	2.25	—
Lightfast, bbls.	lb.	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies	lb	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island.	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd Ala, Fla, Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss, N C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.50	—

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	—
t.c.l., works, dms.	100 lbs.	10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfiite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.,	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11½	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
white seal, bgs, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l.,	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.60	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.40	—
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
t.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.90	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb	26	—
Sunide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
t.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal dms t.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04⅜	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 15% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99% white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Copper License Procedures

—Continued from page 3

in March, exporters who have met all the requirements may request the bureau to issue licenses during February up to 50 percent of the share that they will be entitled to under the historical licensing pattern.

Export applications now on file which do not meet the new requirements will be returned to the applicant without action.

Special licensing requirements established in the forth quarter for refined copper produced from foreign-origin materials, copper scrap, and copper-base alloy scrap remain in effect. These requirements include:—For applications covering exports of refined copper, certification of foreign or co-mingled origin; and, for all three commodities, certification of availability, and the name of the foreign consumer.

BFC also announced that the validity period for export licenses issued under the new regulations, except licenses for refined copper, produced under toll or conversion agreements, has been extended to three months. Previously, such licenses were valid for only two months.

N.E. Paint Technicians Will Meet February 17 to Hear Dr. Vannoy

The regular monthly meeting of the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club will be held at the University Club, Boston, on February 17 at 7 p. m. Dr. Vannoy of the white pigments sales service laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will speak on colored exterior house paints.

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These waterproof lined textile bags set up a protective barrier between your product and outside conditions. The inner sheets in Fulton WPPL bags are moisture resistant, and also prevent transfer of odors. Your choice of paper or polyethylene laminated to cotton or burlap.

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Investing in Latin America

Predictions have it that five hundred business leaders from North and South America will attend the Inter-American Investment Conference to be held February 28 through March 3 in New Orleans. The conference is an outcome of deliberations and recommendations of President Eisenhower's International Advisory Board, which urged the promotion of economic progress in Latin America through the investment of private capital. The wisdom of such attention to what should be, and could be, the biggest market for both goods and money from the United States, cannot be questioned. The pertinent question is why that attention has been neglected. The fact that it must be complemented with two-way trade does not supply the answer. The trade is a matter of fact; but there is still much to be done in the areas of relationships pioneered in 1953 in the goodwill mission of the President's brother-adviser.

The need for financial and other commercial attention to Latin America by United States business is sharply emphasized by the recent developments from the conferences of the Chilean state promoter and the German economics minister. An invitation has been extended to German capital to exploit copper, iron, and oil resources in Chile and to equip hydroelectric plants. As a part of the dealings between the two countries, Chile is reported to be returning to I. G. Farbenindustrie and other German former owners much of the property seized during the war and giving the German firms shareholdings in electrical and film enterprises evolved from seizures, along with considerable sums of money. It is also reported that German cooperation is being sought in paper and pulp, plastics and heavy chemical ventures.

Similar cooperative developments are reported in various industrial fields in Brazil where Germans long have been particularly active and successful. Their investments have not been limited to money. They have cultivated, perhaps exploited, the social as well as the commercial resources of Latin America, but apparently have seldom if ever done more than a bit of local dabbling politically.

A few months ago, the United States Department of State published a booklet, "Our Southern Partners," telling the story of the Latin-American relations of this country. It covers briefly 150 years of US foreign policy in Latin America. Although it is not particularly concerned with business relations, this booklet can be of service to businessmen. It might make it more manifest to them that the best investments in Latin America are those which have as their objective the making of friends as well as of profits and the development of resources as well as of markets. That lesson would be still better learned by way of a rereading of the report by Dr. Eisenhower on his mission and a perusal of what he had to say in supplementary review thereof early this month to the Dallas Council on World Affairs. What President Eisenhower will have to say in his scheduled address to the New Orleans conference would then have a great deal more informative value.

Back to Fundamentals

In these days of limitless volubility on atomic this and nuclear that and guessing on how many diggers from outmoded coal mines can find work in uranium fields, it is psychically restful to learn that there is going to be a world symposium on applied solar energy next November. It will be held in Phoenix, Arizona, and strange as it may seem, the sponsoring Association for Applied Solar Energy has as the chairman of its executive committee the president and general manager of a public service company.

The purpose of the Phoenix symposium, which will be sponsored also by Stanford Research Institute, will be "to bring scientific and industrial interests to bear on practical applications of solar energy." It is being promoted by a technical advisory committee comprising men and women internationally prominent in chemical and physical science and technology, botany, mining, architecture, fuel research and manufacturing—to name but a few of the interests.

Much has been developed beyond the popularized "sun battery" in the application of solar energy over the past few years. The atom has crowded it out of the news pages, and there is no reason yet why it should get any attention in the financial sections of the daily press. But, those who look realistically upon the problems of insulation and waste disposal and so on which attend the practical application of atomic energy at its present stage of development have an interest in the possibilities of harnessing the sun. Although they know that there is a goodly measure of somewhat harmful radiation where the sun is concerned, they also know how to deal with it, even how to make it serve a desirable purpose. So; the Phoenix symposium is something to look forward to with a variety of expectations — none of them perturbing.

A Lesson in Health Needs

It is quite clear in President Eisenhower's recent message to the congress on the health needs of the people of this country that he has given the matter a deal of pertinent and competent thought. It is not so easy to see that he has as thoroughly thought out a satisfactory answer to the problem of meeting those needs. There is some reason to think, especially if one accepts the analytical comment of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, that the plan which he naturally had to outline but briefly is designed to benefit the health insurance companies at least as much as the public. There is still no assurance that the public would be able to get health services for which the government-supported insurance plans would help them to pay.

The President made it quite clear that there is not an adequate supply of hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and other facilities for meeting the health needs of the public, He was not so clear in any reference to the inadequacy of the supply of doctors and nurses. His recommendation was that the financial problems which handicap the providing of "technical facilities" should be dealt with by way of government-insured loans and the methods which have "consistently helped produce the new construction required in the urgent national interests." A "housing" program for health service would do much good; but, it would by no means meet the health care needs at which it would be aimed. A hundred million dollars' worth of construction of health facilities would not measure up in actual beneficial service to the providing of a hundred thousand nurses and similar attendants qualified to provide home care for the ailing. There is also a real need for about a hundred thousand more general practitioners of medicine not addicted to the forty-hour week and urban conveniences.

It is difficult to see how any government plan can be applied to the providing of the really necessary health service of the public otherwise than by way of some scheme of what is popularly called "socialized medicine" under which the government would draft and train and maintain a force of men and women for health services as it now does in military areas of need. It can logically be argued that the health of the people is one of the most essential guarantees of national security; hence its service should be handled in the same manner as national defense services. That logic, of course, does not appeal to the privately organized practitioners of medicine who would not relish being relegated to something like a state militia status.

The way to fully satisfactory health care, including medical service, for the public as a whole or in any part does not lie in governmental channels. But, as it has been in other public services --the providing of electricity for rural regions is a good example—government will find reason and popular support for its taking over the job if the service is not otherwise performed within the financial potentialities of those who need it. The President's health message is must reading, learning, and heeding for all who feel that any part of the providing of the health care needed by the public is their job.

School for Diplomats

Although it is not a part of the much-publicized and more-discussed education program of the federal administration, the proposal of a government academy for the training of personnel for the foreign service is a move in a direction of one of this country's greatest needs in knowledge. Such an academy, as its proposers declare, is at least as necessary as is that of any of the three armed services in connection with the maintenance of the necessary participation of the United States in world affairs. In many respects, wars have become more a matter of words than of weapons.

At least two bills for the establishment of a foreign service academy have been introduced in congress. But, the proposal has got less publicity than has been given to the designing of the "sharpest-looking" uniforms for the cadets in the newly established air force academy.

In one of the legislative proposals of a foreign service or diplomatic academy it is set out that the course of instruction, to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, "shall provide that special emphasis be placed on the study of the history, culture, customs, folklore and language or languages of the nations in which diplomatic cadets may elect to serve." It will be well, imperatively so, that at least as much emphasis be given to the all-around significance of the diplomatic blunderings of this country since the beginning of the current century.

One of the big problems in any move for educational improvement has to do with the finding of competent educators. In no other field could that be more difficult in this country than in that of diplomacy—unless some way of getting around the "Buy American" policy could be found. Diplomacy has never really been a career in this country; it has really been more in the nature of an experimental station—and, of course, nobody ever does learn anything from the experience of anybody else.

The need for an adequately trained foreign service for this country is a big one; it is also a bad one. That need cannot be met by mere establishment of a training school, "the supervision and charge of which shall be in the Department of State." It takes much more than politically varying supervision and charge to make a school—or a policy.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Another important special message will be going up to congress this week from President Eisenhower. It will have to do with the matter of establishing a national policy on transportation and will be of direct and immediate concern to the chemical industry and all shippers, whether by rail, highway or water.

Problems facing the transportation services of the country have been a continuing study for a number of years dating back to the Truman administration. Former Commerce secretary Charles Sawyer submitted an extensive preliminary report on some of the problems and how they might be met which was followed by renewed attention being given the matter after the Eisenhower administration came into power.

If advance reports on the President's message are accurate, shippers can expect to be asked to pay more for transporting their products around the country. It's the President's view that there should be less government interference with industry, and one way would be to allow the railroads to set their own rates. Presumably, competition from the highways, waterways and air will establish the proper level.

It is also expected that the President will favor tolls on waterways, at least on those for which the government pays the upkeep, and on highways as an offset to the subsidy which the motor carriers now enjoy by way of not being required to share in construction costs. The program is bound to arouse bitter controversy in and out of congress and its chances of enactment this year are dim.

Shale-to-Oil Experimental Work

Interior secretary McKay's plans to close down the government's shale-to-oil experimental work at Rifle, Colo., don't sit well with members from that area of the country. They are urging the congressional appropriations committee to ignore the secretary and direct him to continue this work at least for another year.

It will be recalled that Secretary McKay attempted a year ago to bring an end to the government's synthetic liquid fuels program on the grounds that it had served its purpose of demonstrating the practicalities of converting coal and shale into liquid fuels. He succeeded in ending the coal hydrogenation program only; research work on oil from shale at Rifle was allowed to continue.

The secretary now feels that this phase of the work can readily be turned over to private industry and has eliminated any funds for the project from next year's budget. Senators from Colorado, Utah and Idaho, however, have protested this action and seek to tie up this research work with national security needs of the nation.

FTC Means Business

Further indications that the Federal Trade Commission means business in its demand for compliance with its orders to cease and desist have been brought home to two firms recently who apparently thought the commission was no longer interested in their activities once it had issued an order. They have suddenly been made aware that this is not the case, and in a manner that hurts—in the pocketbook.

At the request of the FTC, the Department of Justice went into the federal courts with suits seeking judgments amounting to $125,000, plus costs, against

—*Continued on page 57*

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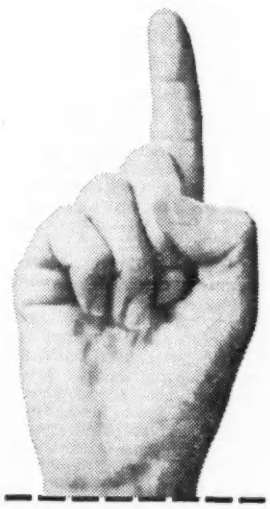

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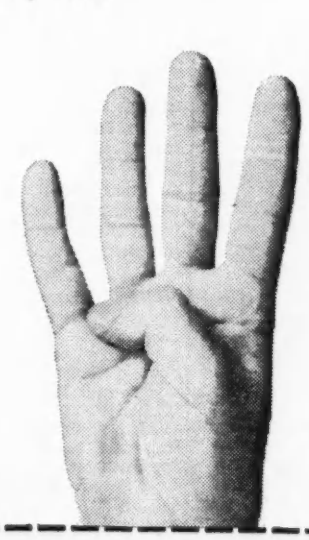

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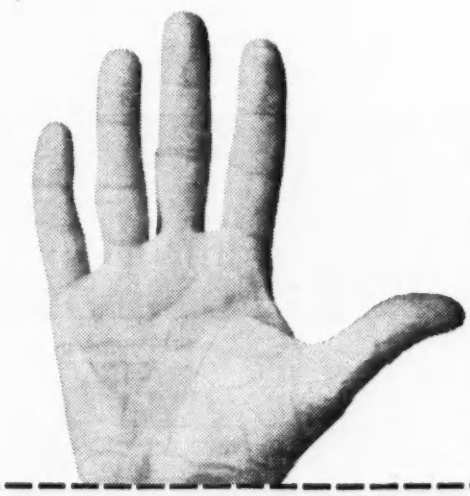

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Heavy Chemicals

Production of soda ash, chlorine, caustic soda and other alkalies was halted in one plant due to a labor dispute last week. Remaining suppliers felt that on the whole, this curtailment would not mean shortages in the basic alkalies. Since soda ash is manufactured by only a few large producers, however, it was surmised that supplies of that material could tend toward the tight side should the strike be of any duration.

Rayon industry consumption continued to highlight the market for caustic soda. Production of staple fiber, well above last year's levels, was said to be resulting in a heavy call for rayon grade caustic. Output of tire cord also accounted for large volume intake of caustic by rayon producers. Chlorine output capacity remained well above demand. It was expected that interest for water treatment would improve during the next two months.

The steel industry operated at 87.4 percent of capacity last week. This high operational plane resulted in a heavy withdrawal of sulphuric acid, as well as some of the other acids employed in steel manufacture. Sulfuric moved moderately well to petroleum refiners and very well to the synthetic detergent industry. Calcium chloride orders were reported running slightly ahead of production, and manufacturers reported short delays in shipping. Reordering was evident for ice control due to the recent cold snap having depleted consumers' inventories.

Copper cyanide was raised last week due in part to the higher cost of copper metal and scrap, and in part to increased manufacturing costs. Prices were very firm for copper sulfate, and supplies were short, reflecting the cramped supply position for primary copper and No. 2 scrap. The world copper supply continued to be adversely affected by strikes in Northern Rhodesia and Chile. Suppliers here looked for the situation to get worse, rather than better.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended February 5 as 94.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.9 percent for the previous week, 92.7 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Buying interest remained steady for most end uses during the week, and consumers withdrew regularly against contract. Quotations were without change at 27½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 28c. to 29c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Consuming demand was said to have improved in parts of the midwest. Eastern demand held about unchanged from previous levels. Buying interest in the south and southwest was still nowhere near producers' ability to supply. Supplies were plentiful in some regions of the country and very heavy in others, depending on the number of consumng industries located within individual producing areas.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Quotations were steady and without change. Material was in good request against contract commitments. Glass industry consumption remained in moderately good volume. Supplies were available for prompt shipment.

Acid, Sulfuric—Consuming demand held up well all through the end use pattern. Steel output last week was estimated at 2,100,000 tons, or 87.4 percent, as compared with actual production of 2,070,000 tons two weeks ago, or an average of 85.8 percent, and a production for the corresponding week in 1954 of 1,774,000 tons. With the continued climb of steel output, consumption of sulfuric by that industry continued to increase proportionally.

Petroleum refiners also took good sized amounts, although it was felt by some sources that production levels had fallen off to some extent. Synthetic detergent manufacturers were active for sulfonation of dodecylbenzene and other organics, as output from that industry continued to gain. Use of acid for fertilizer manufacture was also high, having shown increases during the last few weeks as the peak season for fertilizer consumption and sales drew near. Contract quotations were unchanged. Supplies were generally available for prompt shipment.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper cyanide, 4.8c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
98.45	**98.45**	**98.44**	**98.58**

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers reported orders running slightly ahead of current production, due to the recent cold snap with accompanying snow and ice which blanketed a large portion of the country. Some reordering was noted for the week for highway ice control. Sales for cold weather concrete also held up well, due to the large number of construction projects currently underway. Prices held without change and were judged stable.

Chlorine—Supplies were lengthy, as production capacity remained well ahead of demand. Buying interest was expected to pick up within the next few months due to increased demand for water treatment in swimming pools and water supplies. Chlorination of hydrocarbons also accounted for large volumes of chlorine during the week, as output of polyvinyl chloride and chlorinated insecticides was active. For the latter in particular, demand showed improvement, due to consumers preparing for the spring and summer season. Consumption for the manufacture of p-dichlorobenzene was about steady and withdrawals were moderate. Glycol manufacture was off slightly from previous levels, and it was felt that the demand season for antifreeze was about over.

Copper Cyanide—Due to the recent advance in copper, prices of cyanide were increased 4.8c. per pound effective last Thursday. The increased prices also allowed for higher processing costs. Material was newly quoted at 65.7c. per pound, barrels, 20,000 pound lots or more, 66.7c. per pound, 1,000 pound lots and more, and smaller lots, 68.7c. per pound, same basis.

Copper Sulfate—Producers found themselves caught in a squeeze created by increased demand for spring agricultural use as against a tightening supply position reflective of the world copper supply situation. Producers did not look for any improvement in production or stocks for some time. Agricultural demand was active, and producers were hard pressed to fill orders. It was reported that demand had not been dampened by the recent sharp increase in prices.

The Bureau of Mines reports that shipments of copper sulfate in December were 30 percent lower than in November, and except for October were lowest for the year. Production rose only 3 percent above the November rate, and was 600 tons greater than shipments. Stocks registered a gain of 11 percent. At the December rate of shipment, stocks were sufficient to cover a months' needs.

There were no imports of sulfate in November, and exports of 2,828 tons were 23 percent less than for October. Actual December production of copper sulfate totaled 4,632 tons ,as compared with 4,476 tons for November, and a monthly average of 6,079 tons for 1953. Shipments in December totaled 4,056 tons, as compared with 5,808 tons in November, and an average of 6,016 tons for 1953. Stocks on hand at producing plants at the end of December totaled 5,512 tons, as compared with 4,960 tons on hand at the end of November, and an average of 7,072 tons for 1953. The monthly average for 1954 was established at 5,440 tons per month, as compared with 6,079 tons per month for 1953, and 7,878 tons for 1952.

Nickel Chemicals—Prices were firm and unchanged, reflecting the current strength of metal. Supplies remained very short, due to government stockpiling policies for nickel, and as a result, there were continuing reports of platers turning to foreign sources and paying premiums for imported material. Despite the recent release of 3,000,000 pounds of nickel from the government stockpile, the supply position for salts was not expected to improve during the near future.

Potash, Caustic—Some sources reported that their production capacity was fairly well soldup for the first quarter. As a result, it was felt that stocks were on the tight side. Soapers remained active in the market, calling for large amounts for soap production, usually specifying prompt shipment. Contract listings held

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

unchanged and were expected to remain stable.

Potassium Carbonate—Movement of carbonate to the glass industry, particularly for television tube manufacture, featured the market. Supplies were judged more plentiful than stocks of caustic potash, and were freely available to consumers for prompt shipment.

Potassium Silicofluoride—Prices for this insoluble silicofluoride continued unchanged, ranging from 9c. to 11c. per pound, drums, truckloads, f.o.b. works, and 10c. to 13½c. per pound, less truckloads, same basis, depending on quantity and supplier.

Soda Ash—The market situation was obscured to some extent last week by a strike at a major producing plant. Since the number of soda ash producers is not extensive, it was generally believed that if the strike should continue for any length of time supplies would tighten considerably. Meanwhile, the remaining number of ash producers in operation reported good demand, although no one could say for certain how much influence the shutdown exerted on increased consumption.

Both light and dense ash were reported moving out in good volume at unchanged prices. The glass industry maintained good call for dense ash, as production rates held steady. Light ash was ordered in large quantity by aluminum and paper and pulp mills.

Soda, Caustic—Trade sources felt that they could not give an accurate picture of the market last week, owing to the shutdown of a major producer due to labor difficulties. It was conceded, however, that the strike was not expected to seriously affect the supply position, as there are many more producers of caustic than of soda ash. Other suppliers felt that there would not be too much difficulty in filling consumer needs in the affected area.

Most producers evidenced satisfaction at the current rate of consumption for use in the rayon industry. It was felt that this industry had come back a long way from its low production levels of last year Particularly encouraging to caustic suppliers was the sharp increase in rayon staple fiber output over the past few weeks. Tire cord production held up very well, despite some concern among observers about increased use of nylon cord in the tire industry. Consumption for chemical processing also held up well over the week. Contract quotations were unchanged.

Sodium Silicate—Prices were unrevised last week. The petroleum industry ordered steadily for use in refining catalysts. Good interest was displayed for a number of other uses as well. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment to fill immediate needs.

Sodium Sulfate—Rayon and detergent grades and Glauber's salt moved moderately well to buyers at recently increased schedules. Good demand was noted from the textile industry in general. At least one producer maintained a $24 per ton price for saltcake last week following a general industry rise to $28 per ton during the last two weeks in January.

Saltcake supplies remained in close balance with heavy demand last week, and it was reported that in some instances consumers were working from two-week inventories instead of a month's supply, as was previously customary. It was felt that despite the improved rate of rayon production, supplies would not appreciably lengthen in the near future. The kraft paper industry, reportedly the largest consumer of saltcake, continued to order heavily due to currently high levels of production.

Sulfur—Prices for crude and refined sulfur held unchanged. Demand was well held, due in part to strong demand from the rubber industry. Supplies were judged plentiful, primarily owing to recently increased production capacities.

The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	October 1954	November 1954	November 1953
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	453,660	467,098	370,468
Mine or plant shipments	458,231	507,086	388,411
Apparent sales	*443,205	*497,342	*403,951
Producers' stocks	†3,239,682	†3,209,618	†3,023,283
Recovered sulfur production	28,400	29,400	28,000
Mine or plant shipments	31,514	22,887	35,773
Apparent sales	31,256	19,732	35,773
Producers' stocks	94,483	104,151	107,137

* Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Recently increased quotations of 23.2c. per pound for ingots and 21½c. per pound for pigs, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, were steady. Consuming interest remained very active for an increasing number of end uses, and supplies were held in good balance with demand.

Copper—Trade continued to be hampered by an increasingly tight supply position last week. According to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, exports of refined copper of domestic origin and copper scrap, previously under open end quota, will be licensed under more stringent controls until further notice. Under new limitations established for February and March, total export quota of 6,000 tons was set for pure copper scrap and a total of 6,000 tons (copper content) for copper base alloy scrap. Refined copper of domestic origin will not generally be approved for export, according to the bureau.

After the ruling early in the week, it was rumored that scrap exports might be subjected to complete embargo. However, such a position did not develop, and discussions centered mainly on equity of distribution of scrap quotas. The Office of Defense Mobilization announced during the week that no plans were presently under consideration either for deferral of

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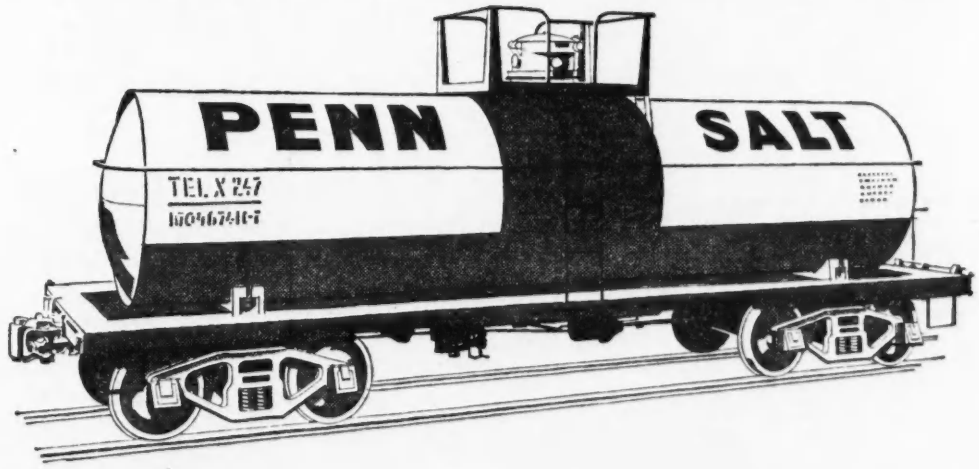

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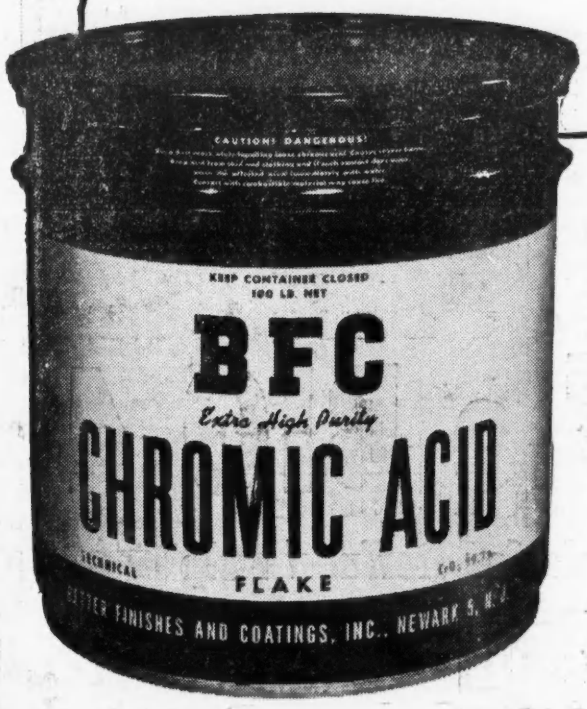

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stockpile deliveries or withdrawal of copper from the national stockpile. It was surmised that ODM would await the result of the BFC rulings on the export of copper and scrap before seeking any other solution to the copper problem.

Meanwhile, labor difficulties in Northern Rhodesia and Chile exerted an adverse influence on the presently tight world copper supply. It was estimated recently that the Rhodesian strike had removed some 30,000 tons from the world copper market. The effects on spot copper here were expected to be felt in near futures. Spot price for primary copper was strong at 33c. per pound, delivered in the U. S., and trade sources wondered how long the price would hold before another increase took place. Number 2 scrap was reported sold at a range of prices higher than 31c. per pound, spot.

Lead—Pig lead was quoted unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis. Shipments of refined lead to domestic consumers last year amounted to 475,552 tons, as compared with 488,437 tons in 1953. Deliveries to battery manufacturers dropped sharply, totaling 60,088 tons in 1954, compared with 80,339 tons in 1953. Deliveries to cable makers amounted to 75,412 tons in 1954, as compared with 76,283 tons in 1953. December shipments amounted to 37,017 tons, as compared with 34,913 tons in November.

Tin—Spot and forward positions lost strength during the week, with narrow fluctuations recorded early in the week due to changes in the international political situation. Platers continued to report a good volume of business for the first quarter, and further improvement was to be expected for second quarter business, according to orders received for later delivery. Straits tin was quoted on spot at 91c. per pound.

Zinc—Slab was unchanged, quoted at 11½c. per pound, East St. Louis, and 12c. per pound, New York basis. Demand for special high grades continued to feature the market.

Production of all grades of zinc in January totaled 86,084 tons, as compared with 85,154 tons in December. Stocks at the end of January amounted to 117,181 tons, as compared to 124,277 tons on hand at the end of December. The sharp drop in supplies at the end of January was due to heavy deliveries to the government for stockpiling. However, shipments of zinc to domestic producers in January totaled 70,863 tons, a sharp decrease from the 74,900 tons shipped in December and the 77,074 tons shipped in November. January deliveries were the lowest since September, and stocks in the hands of producers were lowest since July.

Prime western production in January totaled 40,583 tons, as compared with 42,929 tons for December; output of special high grade in January amounted to 27,893 tons, as compared with 26,511 tons in December. Total shipments of zinc to domestic producers in 1954 amounted to 787,922 tons, as compared with 818,850 tons in 1953. Production in 1954 totaled 868,242 tons, as compared with 971,191 tons in 1953.

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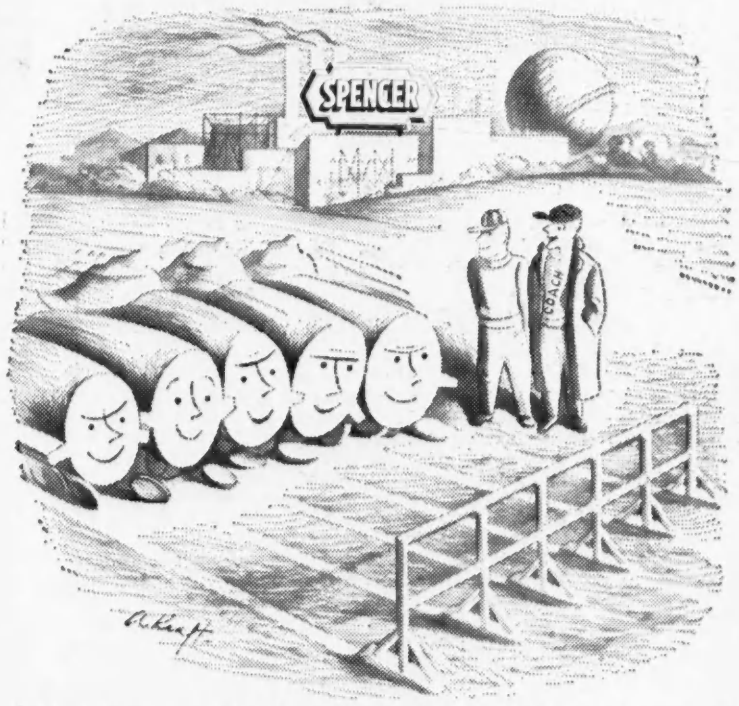

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Mathieson Building Is Sold; Chemical Firm Keeps Space

Ownership of the thirty-four-story Mathieson Building at 10 Light street, Baltimore, Md., has been acquired by Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, according to a joint announcement by Thomas S. Nichols, president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Hooper S. Miles, chairman of the board of Fidelity-Baltimore National Bank & Trust Company.

Fidelity-Baltimore National has leased-back the entire building for sixty-five years and Olin Mathieson simultaneously has leased from the bank for a ten-year period all the space it currently occupies. The bank and chemical corporation jointly acquired ownership of the building in 1949, at which time they formed Mathieson Building Corporation, in which each owned a 50 percent interest. In the current transaction, Fidelity-Baltimore National first acquired the one-half interest of the chemical company and then sold the building to Equitable for $5,500,000.

In 1949 the building became executive headquarters for Mathieson Chemical Corporation. It continues to be one of three national headquarters offices of Olin Mathieson, formed by the former's merger last year with Olin Industries. "Sale of Olin Mathieson's interest in the Mathieson Building is in keeping with the corporation's policy of consolidating its resources in activities more closely related to its operations," Mr. Nichols said. Olin Mathieson last year disposed of its interest in the Squibb Building in New York city.

Cyanamid Appoints Hunt Public Relations Manager

Ernest K. Hunt has been appointed public relations manager of American Cyanamid Company, New York. He is former advertising manager of both the organic chemicals division and the pigments division.

Mr. Hunt began his eleven year career with Cyanamid in the former Calco chemicals division, where he served as advertising manager and as manager of the household products department. Before joining Cyanamid, Mr. Hunt had been sales manager of the Veldown Company, a unit of International Paper Company.

Mutual's Equipment Offered

Perry Equipment Corporation of Philadelphia, in collaboration with Martin I. Cowan, New York industrial consultant, is now liquidating the machinery and equipment of the Jersey City, N. J., plant of Mutual Company of America. Mutual, which was recently acquired by Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has ceased chrome chemical production operations at Jersey City, and is now making these products at its Baltimore facility. The equipment being offered by Perry and Mr. Cowan consists of rotary kilns, dryers, filters, centrifugal machines, elevators, conveyors and materials handling equipment.

Sodium Nitrite's Uses Described As Rust and Corrosion Inhibitor

Detailed information on the use of sodium nitrite as a rust and corrosion inhibitor is presented in a new booklet offered by the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Entitled "Sodium Nitrite for Rust and Corrosion Prevention," the booklet covers the use of the product alone to protect metal surfaces, primarily iron and steel, or combinations of sodium nitrite with such materials as caustic soda or phosphate for dual purpose applications. The text of the new booklet, fully illustrated to show commercial applications, describes in detail how sodium nitrite protects against rust and corrosion, the use of sodium nitrite in combinations with other materials, specific applications, means of testing working solutions, and how to handle and store the product. An extensive biblography is included to provide the reader with additional sources of information on the many and diverse applications of sodium nitrite in the corrosion field. Copies of the booklet may be obtained without charge by addressing requests to the advertising and sales promotion department of Solvay at 61 Broadway, New York 6.

Trade Briefs

E. C. Richardson of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, has been elected to the executive committee of BIMS of Boston.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has won its fifth straight "excellent management" award from the American Institute of Management.

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Water Pollution Abatement Workshop to Meet in Albany

A water pollution abatement workshop conducted by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will be held February 16 at the Ten Eyck hotel, Albany, N. Y. The workshop will be attended by chemical industry representatives from plants located in that area.

According to Bruce W. Dickerson of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and chairman of the water pollution abatement committee of MCA, the workshop is the second of a series to be held under the auspices of the association in various parts of the country.

"The purpose of the workshop," he said, "is to provide chemical industry plant executives with the latest information on water pollution abatement efforts and to give them a chance to discuss their individual problems with nationally known authorities on the subject. It is our hope that as a result of these workshops and the exchange of information that we can make further progress in our fight to abate water pollution."

Interior Dep't Opens Arizona Land to Mineral Development

Approximately 1,696 acres of Arizona land were withdrawn from reclamation uses last week by the Department of the Interior and opened to prospecting and development of the mineral resources.

The department announced that the lands will be opened to location, entry and patenting under the federal mining laws beginning at 10 a. m., February 17. In carrying on the mining and milling operations contemplated under the order, the locator will be required to confine all tailings, debris and harmful chemicals in such a manner that they will not be carried into the Little Colorado River by storm waters or otherwise.

Inquiries concerning the lands should be addressed to the manager, Arizona Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, room 243, Main Post Office Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Minn. Mining Directorship To Clarence B. Sampair

Clarence B. Sampair has been elected to the board of directors of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Sampair fills the vacancy created by the death of Richard P. Carlton in June, 1953. He is vice president in charge of production and industrial relations for the parent 3M company and is president of its international division.

Mr. Sampair joined 3M as a quality control engineer in the abrasives division in 1927 and became assistant superintendent in charge of tape in 1939. He was made production manager for the company in 1942 and was elected a vice president in 1946. He has headed 3M's international division since 1953.

Troy Names Representative

Troy Chemical Company, New York, has appointed A. J. Passonno as its representative in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. Mr. Passonno has been connected with the paint manufacturing business for the past twenty-nine years. He started business as a paint manufacturer's representative in 1954.

Trade Briefs

Karl Huber has been appointed personnel director of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has appointed Dr. Eugene H. Payne assistant director for overseas.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Sharply higher prices were named for replacements of myrobalans last week as a result of improved inquiry and higher freight rates. Valonia shipments also were advanced due to the Turkish government placing a floor price on beards and cups. Trading in tanning materials for forward delivery showed moderate improvement during the past few weeks, but the volume of business was below expectations, according to trade sources.

A firm tone prevailed in the potato starch market. Stocks on spot were lifted fractionally, following the recent advance for prompt shipment from Maine. Trading was fairly active. Stocks were limited and closely held. Tapioca flour was higher for shipment from the Far East. Trading was more active and good tonnage of Siamese flour was reported booked for prompt shipment at a fractional advance, especially for the better grades as consumers were concerned over the uncertainty of the political situation in the Far East.

Egg derivatives continued in a strong position, reflecting the firmness of the egg market. Prices of flake albumin and egg yolk were boosted 5 cents and 12 cents per pound and egg yolk, 3 and 7 cents per pound according to seller. Recent sharp advances have reduced demand.

Production of man-made fibers in the United States last year declined 4½ per cent from 1953, according to Textile Organon. Total production came to 1,431,800,000 pounds, while output of rayon and acetate amounted to 1,085,700,000, 9½ per cent decrease from 1953 and 16 percent under the all-time record of 1951.

Non-cellulose fiber output last year was 346,100,000 pounds, 14½ per cent over 1953. The non-cellulose fibers covered include acrylic fiber, nylon, polyester fiber, polyethylene fiber, polyvinyl acetate fiber, protein fiber, saran and textile fiber glass.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consumers continued to take sizable quantities against current contracts. Market was quotably unchanged and firm.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Good volume of business was reported for delivery to textile and paper mills. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Good consuming demand absorbed the bulk of output for prompt delivery. Stocks were ample. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. All grades were unchanged and maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69, dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Good sized quantities were absorbed by large users against former contracts. New business was reported fair. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 583,000 bushels to 50,471,000 bushels for the week ending February 4, compared with 33,126,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Higher egg market continued to dominate the albumin market and prices were further advanced 5c. and 12c. per pound, as to seller. Sharp price advances of late have caused consumers to reduce buying interest. Flake ranged from $1.63 to $1.70 per pound, spot, depending upon seller and quantity and powder $1.67 to $1.74 per pound, same basis. There was no change in the technical grade, with business reported spotty. Spot stocks were quoted at 76c. to 85c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—The same conditions applied to yolk as in albumin. Prices were lifted to $1.15 to $1.19 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Business was reported quiet.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb.
yolk, 3c. per lb.
Myrobalans, J1's, asst'd, $4 per ton.
Bombay, $11 per ton.
Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb.
Valonia beards, $6 per ton.
cups, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
92.30	94.16	94.08	97.87

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Potato Starch—Improved demand and light available stocks in the Maine area, kept the market firm. Some business was reported at 6¼ per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Offers were light and closely held. Stocks on spot were stronger, reflecting the advance of replacements. Prices were advanced to 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Demand for immediate delivery was reported fairly active. The Idaho market remained unchanged and firm at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills and ½c. per pound, less for delivery to eastern destinations.

Tapioca Flour — Uncertainty over the Far Eastern situation brought increased inquiry for replacements, and a good volume of business was reported placed for forward delivery. Siameses flour for shipment was fractionally higher for the better grades. Prices ranged from 5¾c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots exdock, depending upon quality. Top grade Siamese on spot was unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Brazilian flour for shipment also was stronger and prices ranged from 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to grade, while spot stocks were unchanged at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

India's exports of raw hides and skins in the first nine months of 1954 increased almost 10 percent in quantity and approximately 15 percent in value over the corresponding period in 1953. The principal item in 1954 raw hide and skin exports was 152,757 hundred weight of raw goatskins. Main foreign markets for these were the United States, which took 69,285 hundredweight; United Kingdom, 23,275 hundredweight; West Germany, 13,589; and Netherlands, 12,760. Comparable statistics for 1953 were: Total export, 147,071 hundredweight, with the United States taking 82,081 hundredweight; the United Kingdom, 21,818; West Germany, 20,486; and the Netherlands, 759 hundredweight.

Mangrove Bark — Trading was quiet. Shipments were maintained at former levels. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment and Colombian at $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Primary market was stronger and shipments of all grades were lifted substantially. Assorted J 1's were advanced $4 to $58 to $59 per ton, exdock; Bombay, $11 to $54 to $55 per ton and crushed, $6 to $69.50 to $70 per ton, same basis. Extract was steadier and unchanged for 55 percent at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Moderate improvement was reported in trading for prompt shipment. Shipments were unchanged and firm for all grades. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—This market was stronger as a result of the Turkish government placing a floor price on shipments. Higher freight rates also was a contributing factor. Beards were advanced to $62 per ton, exdock and cups to $44.50 per ton, same basis. Extract was steadier, ranging from 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry was more active and light trading was reported for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and well held. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

Absorption of the recent propane price reduction brought the market back into line last week. Little increase in consumer buying was noted by liquified petroleum gas producers as a result of the change. Aromatics were reported in good demand, with the supply situation adequate to meet needs. Increased synthetic rubber production was expected to boost benzol sales. The paint industry will exert increasing demand for mineral spirits in the near future, reported one supplier. The race for higher octane ratios in gasoline kept the market for this solvent firm.

Insecticide producers increased their demands for partial aromatics as they prepared for spring and summer consumption. The toluol price structure remained unchanged. Government requirements have not increased, but recent military developments in the Far East are expected to have some effect on future government buying. The situation in VM&P naphtha was described as steady. Better availability in general was the feeling among some suppliers in the xylol market.

A good state of balance was maintained for waxes. Exports to Mexico, South America, and Europe absorbed any excess material available. A steady price picture was expected for some time. Domestic crude oil production showed a sharp upward trend in January, with even higher figures predicted for February.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Producers noted that the market outlook for this material hinged on the question of increasing consumer demand during the year. Industry sources stated that production was certain to be at least adequate, but noted that the effect of excesses in the industry depended on a number of factors. For one thing, production of synthetic rubber, after government plant sales are completed, will require significant amounts of benzol. In addition, the amount of octane needed for gasoline during the year was expected to affect the total supply by diverting facilities from benzol production. The appearance of more coaltar source material on the market continued as the steel operating rate advanced. Prices were firm.

Mineral Spirits—There was no change on the mineral spirits market last week. A relatively small, but steady, increase in the use of odorless material was noted by one producer. Prospects for a rise in demand may be in the offing as the paint industry makes ready for increasing "do it yourself" sales during the spring months. Quotations posted earlier remained firm.

Octane—The race among gasoline producers for fuel with higher and higher octane ratios continued at a brisk pace, industry sources indicated last week. Near-peak production of automobiles with greater horsepower engines was considered the most important factor in the octane race. Prices remained firm, with a quotation of 19c. per gallon in tankcars at New Jersey.

Partial Aromatics—The market maintained a steady pace last week. One source indicated that demand from insecticide producers was increasing as they prepared for spring and summer consumption. Soaring automobile production rates spurred the use of fast evaporating partial aromatics. Present inventories were reportedly adequate to meet demands. Little indication of price changes was noted.

Toluol—Demand from industrial users was described as good. A plentiful supply was reported on hand with producers capable of filling more orders. The trend toward the use of partial aromatics in place of toluol in some industries was reported to have produced keener competition between these solvents. Government requirements have not increased noticeably to date, but some producers were of the opinion that recent military developments in the far east would have some effect on future government buying. The price structure remained firm.

VM&P Naphtha—This relatively small item in the solvent market remained at previous quotations as prices were regarded as firm over the past week. Although the expected increase in sales during January was light, industry sources reported that a brisk buying trend in the coming weeks was indicated. Supplies were ample enough to fill consumer commitments.

Xylol—Better availability in general was the feeling among some suppliers in this market. A steady industrial demand presented a fairly good aspect. No one in the industry felt that there was any difficulty in shipping material to consumers. Prices were steady and not expected to change as most producers appeared to be convinced that lowered quotations would not increase demands significantly.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
104.63	104.63	104.75	105.42

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 29 totaled 259,702,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the revised total of 257,425,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,277,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,103,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and of 1,174,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane prices leveled off at 8c. per gallon in the New York area last week after initial price reductions of the previous week. It was reported by one producer that the reduction came about primarily because of extensive stocks in underground storage. Consumer buying was said to be unchanged despite the price change. Butane listings remained firm.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A good state of balance was maintained in this market, with production just about equaling demand. Producers reported very little excess material, if any. Mexico and South America continued as active consumers, particularly for the lower priced material. Present conditions were not expected to change in the near future.

Paraffin—The market remained in good condition. Export demands were notably good. European consumers in particular remained active in the market. Demand from the direction of European users was, in fact, considered surprisingly good by some observers. This condition was noteworthy because of the fact that production of petroleum products in western European countries has gone up in the recent past. A steady price picture remained in effect.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in February 1955 is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,600,000 barrels daily compared with 6,570,000 forecast for January 1955. Actual data for November show a crude oil production of 6,346,000 barrels daily, a reduction of 105,000 barrels daily in domestic crude stocks, and indicated demand for domestic crude oil of 6,451,000 barrels daily. The sharp upward trend in crude production indicates that the demand for domestic crude oil may be met without further reductions of domestic crude oil stocks, the Bureau stated.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The solvent and diluent market witnessed little change over the week. Demand continued moderate to good with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Listings were firm and unchanged. Lacquer diluents quoted 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, posted 19.4c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for propane eased off temporarily due to more favorable weather conditions in valley and interior regions. Supplies continued short with quotations firm at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Overall demand and inquiry remained heavier than in the same period for the preceding season, despite this current drop-off. Butane was in short supply with listings steady and unchanged at 6.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil and Gas Leases Again Offered on Continental Shelf

Another offering of submerged continental shelf lands for oil and gas leasing will be made shortly by the Department of the Interior. Secretary Douglas McKay announced last week that interested persons have until March 25 to nominate the areas off Louisiana and Texas that should be put up for leasing.

Nominations should be submitted to the manager, Bureau of Land Management, 608 Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans 12, La., with copies to the oil and gas supervisor, Geological Survey, 1503 Masonic Temple Building, 333 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans 12, La.

Envelopes should be marked "Nominations for Leasing in the Outer Continental Shelf." Nominated areas should be identified by block numbers and names of areas as shown on the official leasing maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management. Properly described subdivisions of blocks may be nominated.

Copiesof the official leasing maps assembled in separate sets, one for Louisiana, and one for Texas, may be obtained from the manager of the New Orleans Office, or the director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., for $1 per set.

From the nominations, areas will be selected for competitive bidding in what will be third public lease sale of OCS lands since the congressional enactment placing them under jurisdiction of the federal government. On November 9, 1954, bonus bids for lease of OCS lands off Texas totaled $23.357.029.48 and on October 13, 1954, sale of oil and gas leases off Louisiana attracted $129,527,476 in bonus bids, an amount subsequently reduced to $116,378.476 by refund and cancellation of nine erroneous bids.

Standard Oil Development Changes Corporate Name

Standard Oil Development Company, New York, last week changed its name to Esso Research & Engineering Company. The firm is the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) affiliate responsible for petroleum research and engineering in this country and abroad. One of its major facilities is the Esso Research Center, Linden, N. J.

The company said its new name was intended to provide better identification and to describe more accurately its expanded activities. Originally a Jersey Standard department, the firm became a separate corporation in 1922. More than $40,000,000 is spent yearly by the company currently in research and engineering on petroleum and petroleum-derived products and refinery processes.

Chemicals Purchase Funds To Korea, Formosa, Pakistan

The Foreign Operations Administration has announced allotment of its funds to Korea, Formosa and Pakistan for the purchase of chemicals and other products.

The allotment to Formosa amounted to $188,000 for the purchase of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in the United States and European program countries. Korea was allotted $400,000 for purchase of soybeans, $300,000 for chemical preparations, and $50,000 for purchase of paraffin wax. Pakistan received $900,000 to purchase inedible tallow.

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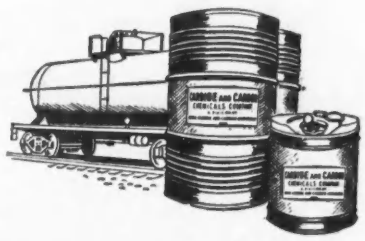

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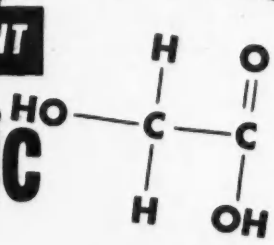

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Prices were reduced for ethyl acrylate monomer and methyl acrylate monomer last week. Other than these changes, price structures of industrial organics remained unaltered. For the most part, demand has kept the volume of sales up to levels sufficient to hold up any prices that formerly had tended to be weak.

Many different sources of aliphatic organics indicated general optimism in business levels. Demand for solvents has been very good. The result is, an acetone price that might have been weaker through increased production has been successfully upheld despite consumer pressure. Ethanol, which only reached firm ground in the past several months, was now considered to be in a tenable position. MEK and MIBK have been moving very well to meet requirements of a good domestic call and additional needs for export.

The glycols, which had been in a weak position at this time last year, were doing quite well now. Sales were good and prices were firm. Ethylene oxide moved at a pace comparable to its related glycols. Ethanolamines sold in good quantity and were showing signs of gradual growth. Hexylene glycol moved at a steady rate to regular outlets.

Another polyol, glycerine, was in a very firm position. Demand for refined has put a little squeeze on the market. But, producers were able to take care of most normal requirements without difficulty. Crude glycerine was still in short supply. Formaldehyde continued to sell well for resins and adhesives. PE also moved in better volume to synthetic resins.

Oxalic acid was still moving at a brisk pace. Demand currently was largely from industrial cleaning outlets. Morpholine moved steadily to floor waxes and water-treatment outlets.

Acetone—Total solvent demand has held up well and acetone was moving out to fill orders at a good pace. Producer quotations have been relatively stable at 7½c. per pound in tankcars. Reports of shading of prices were not completely eliminated. However, offerings below the market were localized, it was said. Most sources took the view that lower prices did not create demand that did not exist before.

Whenever suppliers had a little extra material there was a little more pressure on those sources. Some of the material has been moving in past months for government contracts. Competition for this business has been keen right along. However, the overall industrial market has not been especially weak. Many producers have been able to move their production along at a regular pace without shading the market price. Others have not been so fortunate and have surpluses.

Alcohol—Trade sources related that this market was quite steady. January sales were comparable to December levels. There was no evidence of a significant surge or a drop in demand. Present sales were considered to be a very satisfactory level. Consumption was under total industry capacity; but, the volume was good enough to keep a relatively firm tone in the market.

Producers felt that the present market was a little stronger than it was a few months ago. There were no big volume government orders in the market now, but a substantial quantity moved for government contracts on smaller, even levels. Alcohol prices were firm at established listings.

Figures on production, withdrawals, and stocks released by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service, pertaining to ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol during December, 1954, compared with December, 1953, are as follows:—

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ethyl acrylate, 4c. per lb.
Methyl acrylate, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.46	130.53	130.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Production

	Gallons 1954	1953
†Ethyl	33,650,805	26,311,563
*Completely denatured	63,326	42,455
*Specially denatured	17,109,478	15,109,416

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	755,138	959,061
tax free	32,175,071	28,244,775
*Completely denatured	68,477	47,859
*Specially denatured	17,109,478	15,109,416

Stocks

†Ethyl	53,910,954	54,170,347
*Completely denatured	13,537	12,018
*Specially denatured	5,420,749	6,400,404

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in November, 1954, and November, 1953, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1954	1953
Corn and corn products	1,688,958	4,256,268
Rye and rye products	401,632	.....
Malt and malt products	242,612	.....
Wheat and wheat products	.....	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	1,705,140	.....
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	4,038,342	4,256,268
Ethylene gas	11,603,868	6,632,036
Other materials	9	51,550
	Wine gallons	
	1954	1953
Molasses	3,832,764	3,676,423
Ethyl sulfate	17,668,139	14,069,646
Sulfite liquors	19,180,300	21,551,900
Other materials	1,908,100	1,997,709
†Products used in redistillation	2,207,126	3,014,807

†Proof gallons.

Diethylene Glycol—This market appeared the same as it has been in prior weeks. A steady demand from synthetic resins and from gas dehydration has resulted in relatively good sales. Price schedules were firm at previously established listings. No revisions were contemplated. Adequate production was readily available to take care of incoming orders.

Ethanolamines—Producers moved these amines out at a fairly good rate. It was said that demand for mono-, di- and triethanolamines has improved slightly since the first of the year. The amines were not products that surged rapidly ahead, it was added, but a slight growth in the market was visible.

The current market position was a good deal stronger than it was at this time last year. Even with increased production coming in, producers expected the tone to continue to be firm. Total production capacity is large enough for producers to expect that there won't be any shortages for some time. The price structure of the ethanolamines was still considered quite firm.

Ethyl Acrylate—A price reduction of 4c. per pound was announced for the monomer effective last week. The announcement indicated that the lower price was result of higher volume operation of the acetylene based process at the producing plant. The volume permitted lower costs to be passed on to consumers.

Current quotations were at 38¾c. per pound in tankcars, on a delivered basis, and 40½c. per pound in carlots and truck loads, while less than truckloads were at 41½c. per pound.

Ethylene Glycol—The market was currently slower than it was during the antifreeze season. However, the cold weather has started to engender some interest in buying once again. There hasn't been a good amount of buying yet, but some trade sources felt that the season would begin a little earlier this year. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Ethylene Oxide—A good demand was well maintained. Producers were moving their output along at approximately the same pace. Demand was considered rather satisfactory. Prices were firm and not expected to change.

Formaldehyde—Strong activity in synthetic resins kept formaldehyde sales up to a satisfactory level. A source revealed that sales this month were looking good. The comparison is especially favorable when held up to last year's record at this time. Demand looked slow then, when

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

compared with previous years, and was good now.

The formaldehyde price structure was firm at previously established listings. No revisions were anticipated the rest of this quarter because many contracts are written on a quarterly basis at the price established at the beginning of the period. Trade sources indicated that prices are at rock bottom now and can not go lower. A rise was also prevented by contracts.

Glycerine—Producers reported that the market for refined material was definitely on the tight side. However, all regular buyers seemed to be able to get enough material for their production needs, it was said. Consumers ran into difficulty if they looked to other than their regular sources of supply for material or tried to get a good deal more glycerine for inventory building.

Producers were able to meet their contract commitments, and even take care of a little extra call now and then. But, the overall view of the market showed refined glycerine was a bit tight. Trade sources expected that there would not be much change next month one way or the other. A little more crude might be looked for in the next few months if American bidders get some of the crudes about to be offered on the Argentine market.

Crude glycerine has been in short supply. Although there have been some recent imports, most of the material was sold earlier. Thus, it did not do much to relieve the shortage situation. Quotations of crude material were unchanged at previous levels.

Hexylene Glycol—A steady market continued to hold the scene for this polyol. Sales volume was holding up well, with material moving to brake fluids and to cutting oils. Prices remained firm at posted quotations. Ample production was available to take care of consumption requirements.

Methyl Acrylate—Quotations were reduced 1c. per pound following a 4c. cut for ethyl acrylate. The move established a differential in schedules for the monomers due to the lower cost of the ethyl monomer.

Present quotations of methyl acrylate were at 41¾c. per pound in tankcars, delivered. Carlots and trucklots of drums were now at 43½c. per pound. And, l.t.l. prices were at 44½c. per pound.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—There have been no significant changes in this market during the past few weeks. Buying interest has been strong and well sustained. Prices were very steady at existing levels. Adequate production was readily available to take care of consumer needs.

A good call has come from the lacquer trade in general and was well supported by lacquer needs of the automobile and furniture industries. There was also a good export demand for MEK. Thus, all of what was being produced was moved quickly and without any difficulty.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Demand from lacquer outlets kept this material moving along in steady volume. Activity in the furniture trade has been good and has helped to hold MIBK up in a firm position. Prices were steady at previous quotations. No immediate revisions were anticipated.

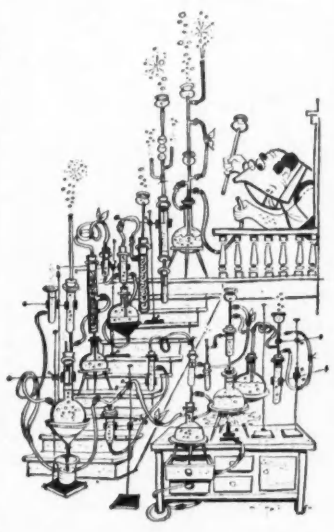
Morpholine — No significant changes were noted in this market. Demand has held up very well. Producers were moving their output right along. Demand from floor waxes was good. And the call for water-treating outlets was steady too. There was ample production, as morpholine is not a very large volume item. Prices were firm at the 52¾c. per pound level in tankcars.

Oxalic Acid—Demand continued to hold the market up to a brisk pace. Most of the current demand was from industrial cleaning outlets. Use of oxalic for automobile radiator cleaners was presently in an in-between-season. Most of the fall call for that outlet was completed months ago. Some additional use will come in the spring when motorists take the antifreeze out of their cooling systems.

Other cleaning outlets and uses for oxalic have been quite sufficient to sustain buying. The price was firm and steady. No revisions were immediately anticipated. Production capacity was sufficient to take care of consumer needs without unusual delay.

Paraformaldehyde — A steady demand moved a consistent volume of material along in this market. There were no real changes for either the flake or the USP grade material.

Pentaerythritol—Demand has perked up for PE. Producers indicated that they are more satisfied with the market than they were in the fall of 1953. Greater activity for synthetic resins was largely responsible for the better outlook now. The price was firm at former quotations. Supplies were ample for consumption requirements.



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Monsanto Announces Series Of Personnel Reassignments

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced a number of new personnel changes. In its inorganic chemicals division, Dr. Joseph J. Burbage has been made director of the research department, effective March 1, and Dr. Edward Orban has been transferred to the unit's development department.

Dr. Burbage, who will make his headquarters at Everett, Mass., formerly was director of the Mound laboratory at Miamisburg, Ohio, which Monsanto operates for the Atomic Energy Commission. Taking over Dr. Burbage's Mound laboratory post on March 1 will be Edward G. McCarthy, the company's production director at the Miamisburg installation since 1949. Also at Miamisburg, Donald R. Storey has been named personnel superintendent, effective today.

In the plastics division, at Texas City, Tex., Henry Groppe has been made assistant director of research-development. In the organic chemicals division, Dr. Normal J. Lewis has been shifted to the development department's section on intermediates and exploratory chemicals, effective February 14. Finally, James H. Harris has been named to the newly-created post of distribution manager in Monsanto's purchasing and traffic department.

Chemical Engineers Plan Executives' Panel Program

"Climbing the Executive Ladder" is the title of a panel discussion which will be held at the Chemists' Club February 16 at 5:30 p.m. before the Chemical Engineers of Greater New York.

The panel will consist of three speakers as follows:— R. L. Moore, Foster D. Snell, Inc.—"Where Do You Stand and Where are You Going in the Next Ten Years"; J. J. MacFarland, Celanese Corporation of America—"What Management Looks For In the Young Executive" and G. L. Royer, American Cyanamid Company—"Training For Management." The meeting is open to all those interested. Cocktails will be available on a cash basis at 5:30 p.m. Dinner will be served at 6:30 at $3.75 per person. Reservations should be made with George F. Foy, Shulton, Inc., Route 6, Clifton, N. J.

Trade Agreement Measure

—Continued from page 3

have problems. In some cases the problems may not be quite as serious as they would have you believe. For sick industries some of them have displayed an enormous amount of vitality, tenacity and financial resources in attempting to defeat H. R. 1.

"To be sure, some of these industries, like the chemical, electrical, and cotton-textile-goods producers, may be confusing sickness with growing pains. The spectacle of these enormous, vital industries threatened by a trickle of foreign imports is a picture which defies belief.

Called 'Prophets of Gloom'

"They are still as much prophets of gloom today when they talk about tariff and the effects of its possible reduction as they were in 1945."

Replying directly to the arguments of the chemical industry, Mr. Taft declared:—

"On November 5, 1953, in a statement to the business advisory council, Edgar Queeny of Monsanto wrote just what he and his associates have told you here:—

"'Should not the United States freeze present duties until their full affect in a surplus economy can be observed? For, even at their present level, our adverse balance during the first six months of 1953 indicates that before too long we may again see apple selling by the unemployed during this Republican administration, too.'

"Mr. Calvin Campbell of Dow, about the same time as Mr. Queeny's statement of 1953, said in a speech to the American Tariff League:—

"'We know that in isolated instances we excel in technology or other advantages to a degree sufficient to offset the wage differential.'

"Now really. Would you believe that with such a poor opinion of the strength of our economy and of their own industry the chemical industry would put into new plants in 1954 $1,200,000,000 and project $1,500,000,000 for 1955? But that they did, and it is better evidence of their real judgment than what they feel and say here about the tariff and its effects.

"They produce annually $20,000,000,000 of goods, chemical exports for the first nine months of 1954 were running at the annual rate of $894,000,000 excluding special military items, against only $242,000,000 of imports. They have grown 10 percent a year for 25 years, and developed more than 7,500 new products in that period.

"Mr. Campbell and Mr. Queeny and Mr. Lehner [Samuel Lehner, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association] are more concerned about synthetic organics. Very well. The total production in this category was about $4,000,000,000 of which $300,000,000 was exported in 1953 against only $50,000,000 imported. Mr. Lehner admitted to you that in the coaltar chemical category of synthetic organics, where, incidentally, exports still exceed imports, no more than $10,000,000 in 1953 was competitive under Tariff Commission determination. A recent check of Tariff Commission data shows that the accurate figure for competitive coaltar chemical imports was only $5,800,000 in that year."

Ethyl Corporation Makes Central Region Promotions

Promotions in the central region of Ethyl Corporation, New York, have been announced by Malcolm P. Murdock, vice-president in charge of sales. Harry A. Mack, district manager of the Dayton, Ohio office, has been appointed marketing advisor to the central region; Robert R. Mead has been promoted from district manager of the Kansas City, Mo., office to district manager at Dayton, and Lowell A. Dollahan, account representative in Michigan, has been appointed district manager at Kansas City.

Westco Moves Offices, Warehouse

Westco Chemicals, Inc., has moved its offices and warehouse to 6850 Tujunga boulevard, North Hollywood, Calif.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Demand for all agricultural nitrogen products improved last week to the extent that producers in some cases reported soldup positions for March-April delivery. Although most materials were available on spot or for February shipment, even the direct application fertilizers were reported in closely balanced supply for later delivery.

Anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulfate demand appeared to be approaching production levels. Sulfate producers both inland and in the southeast were reported fairly well sold out through June, and as a result not much interest was shown in the Korean tender of $17,500,000 for fertilizer materials.

Phosphatic fertilizers were also under the influence of higher demand. Phosphate rock was in plentiful supply, as was normal superphosphate, and producers did not expect these materials to become scarce as a result of increased inquiry. However, triple stocks dwindled despite expanded production facilities, and this material was expected to be scarce during the peak season.

Potassiums were in good supply, and producers felt that although no new business could be taken on for future delivery, stocks would remain in good balance. Animal meals continued to feel the effects of improved demand, and dried blood prices were up in the New York area. Fishmeal was closely held, with inquiry moderately active for prompt shipment.

The pesticide industry reported more active demand from formulators, with increased interest reportedly extending as far as the distributor level. Although present business was of a spotty nature, the market was expected to gain strength during the next few weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
110.68	110.67	109.58	111.51

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Current production levels maintained plentiful supplies during the week. In regard to future shipment, however, producers felt that the market would be tight during the latter part of February and all of March. Buying interest continued to pick up as consumers became more active for direct application.

Ammonium Nitrate—Supplies were reported to be available on spot, but tight for future shipment. Consuming demand, centered largely on use for direct application, was expected to increase substantially during the next six weeks. Some sources reported soldup positions for March-April shipment. Quotations remained unchanged.

Ammonium Sulfate—Spot business was fairly good last week. In some areas, bad weather was said to have delayed consumer interest. However, during the week a decided pickup in demand was shown for prompt shipment as mixers prepared for the spring season. The general market picture showed some plants in the southeastern and inland regions to be soldup on future delivery through late June. Spot material in those areas was thought to be more freely available, however.

B'ood, Dried—The market for animal meals was more active during the week, with sales of dried blood in New York reported at $6.75 per unit-ton, and Chicago, $7 per unit-ton.

Bonemeal—Offerings in the midwest continued scarce and closely held. Sales were reported at a wide range of prices, with a leaning toward the high side of the spread. Material was quoted at $70 to $75 per ton, spot.

Castor Pomace—Material was available where there had been no offerings previously, as castor bean imports for crushing rose during the last two weeks. Sales were reported at $37.50 per ton, f.o.b. mills.

Lime — The Bureau of Mines reports that total lime sales in November amounted to 664,156 tons, as compared with 645,098 tons in November, and 625,700 tons in October, 1953. January-November sales of quicklime and hydrated lime in 1954 were off sharply from 1953 levels for the same period, as only 6,829,738 tons were sold in the ten month period compared with 7,756,936 tons for January-November, 1953.

Agricultural lime sold during November amounted to 14,108 tons, of which 6,133 tons were quicklime, and 7,975 tons were hydrated lime; sales during October totaled 17,286 tons, of which 7,437 tons were quicklime and 9,849 tons of hydrated lime. These figures compare with sales of 24,405 tons of agricultural lime in November, 1953, of which 4,678 tons were quicklime and 19,727 tons were hydrated lime.

Nitrogen Solution—One source reported that sales were going strong at present. Business was expected to improve even further as the spring plowing and planting season approached. Reports varied as to supply position, but it was generally agreed that material could be readily obtained on spot. As to promptness of future shipments, however, it was felt that little or no new business could be taken care of.

Phosphate Rock — Although demand showed improvement for prompt and future delivery, producers reported no pressure on plentiful supplies. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Superphosphate — Buying interest was better in accord with anticipated spring needs. Supplies of normal were lengthy and freely available. Triple was in particularly good request, and stocks were judged to be approaching the tight side in some areas, despite increased production capacities. Prices were unchanged.

Urea—Consuming demand was active. Prices were unchanged and steady. It was said by some sources that they were moving everything they could make at the present time. Demand for fertilizer and stockfeed consumption continued to improve, while chemical demand remained strong.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Favorable weather in Central and Southern California agricultural areas brought about a brisk session of trading during the week. This sudden increase found a few suppliers somewhat short on inventory with some materials currently tight due to shipping facilities. Phosphates and nitrates witnessed the bulk of the increased activity. Organic items were relatively unchanged with limited trading reported. Fishmeal supplies continued light with interest fair to moderate; quotations steady and unchanged.

Pesticides

Formulators reported last week that although present inquiry was still spotty, business was expected to pick up substantially during the next few weeks. Distributors were preparing for the expected rush in orders during the late spring. Supplies of nearly all materials were said to be readily available.

DDT production in November amounted to 6,459,354 pounds, as compared with 5,525,628 pounds in October, according to the Tariff Commission. Production of 2,4-D acid esters and salts in November was 1,002,759 pounds, as compared with 1,163,819 pounds in October. Acid equivalent production of 2,4-D acids and salts during November amounted to 905,977 pounds, as compared with 818,882 pounds in October.

Output of hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC) in November totaled 2,035,910 pounds, as compared with 1,829,999 pounds for October. Gamma isomer output amounted to 320,906 pounds, as compared with 337,871 pounds produced in October.

The export market showed little or no change during the week. There were no new procurements to report for overseas shipment. Domestic demand generally was slow. Prices were unchanged.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: November**

	Equivalent tons		
	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1953
N. Carolina	47,000	81,000	35,000
S. Carolina	36,000	26,000	41,000
Georgia	61,000	36,000	62,000
Florida	151,000	65,000	104,000
Alabama	73,000	96,000	30,000
Tennessee	54,000	53,000	26,000
Arkansas	10,000	16,000	8,000
Texas	34,000	88,000	35,000
Louisiana	17,000	25,000	16,000
Oklahoma	4,000	22,000	5,000
Total	487,000	508,000	362,000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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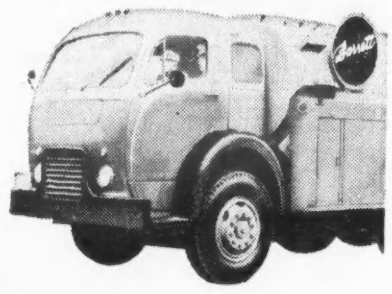

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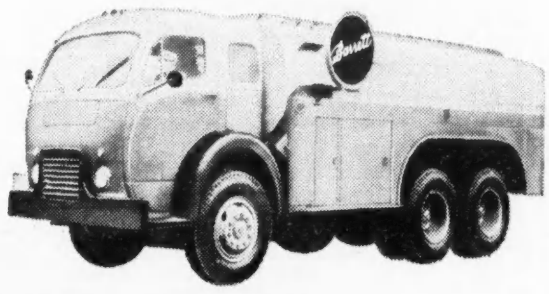

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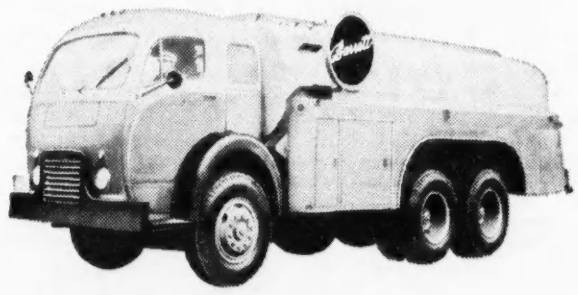

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Coal Chemicals

Demand was good for most dyestuff intermediates. Textile outlets in general have shown encouraging improvement which gave these intermediates a better long term outlook. A high degree of activity for tar acids kept many meta fractions in tight supply. Domestic sources were unable to take care of all present call for coaltar and petroleum cresols and cresylic acid.

There were no real changes for phenol. Technical grades of natural material moved well, but were of much smaller volume than synthetic production. Demand for USP phenol was fair. There was room for more improvement. Crude naphthalene was moving a little better. Supplies were not quite as snug as they were a few months back. Importers related that there has been some resistance to higher price offerings of hot-pressed naphthalene.

There was some improvement of demand for aromatics along with better business levels established this year. Hence, the surpluses of benzol and toluol have not amounted to too much of a problem. A status quo was generally expected to hold through the end of the quarter. Prices were steady for light oils.

Phthalic anhydride remained in tight supply. Demand spurted ahead with higher consumption needs and consumer efforts to improve their inventory position. Coaltar pitch was in very good demand, particularly from the aluminum industry. Aniline and the toluidines moved well. Maleic anhydride picked up interest from synthetic resins and polyesters. There was a good call for DTBPC for anti-oxidant use. Styrene monomer moved very well.

Steel operations during the week ending February 13 were scheduled to be at 87.4 percent of capacity, or an index of 131.4, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,110,000 tons, compared with 2,007,000 tons one month ago and 1,774,000 tons one year ago when the index was 110.4.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was still extra benzol around due to the higher output coming from increasing steel operations. At the same time there have been some additional needs, with expanding business levels. The call from synthetic rubber has perked up because activity for GR-S is producing a good quarter.

Styrene monomer was not only moving to the rubber industry, but was also going reasonably well for polystyrene plastics. A steady volume was also moving to synthetic phenol, including isopropyl benzene needs for cumene-phenol. Detergents and other aromatic uses of benzol have been going well.

Some producers were currently in fairly good shape on benzol. Most sources at least anticipated that the first quarter will turn out as a good sales period. Prices were firm and expected to remain stable for a while.

Creosote—No significant changes have been noted in this market. Producers reported that demand was about the same as it had been in previous months. Wherever there was any improvement in calls, it was only a slight pickup. Prices were firm and were not expected to change. Ample supplies were readily available to meet consumption requirements.

Cresols—Producers indicated that a very good demand was maintained for the tar acids. The grades in demand were put into a tight supply position by the squeeze from several consuming outlets. m-p-Cresol has been in particularly good demand for quite some time. Producers indicated that o-cresol was in better balance than it has been in the past, although there still is a little surplus material around.

Cresylic Acid—Prices of coaltar material were firm and unchanged last week. Consumption of tar acids has stepped up to a good clip since the beginning of the year. Higher calls were coming from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, engine cleaners and flotation uses. Total demand added up to more than current domestic production.

Producers of coaltar and petroleum acid expected the high level of sales to hold up in the coming months. A generally optimistic view was expressed by many trade sources.

Importers indicated that demand for the fractions containing a percentage of meta has been very strong. Demand for the straight line ADF cresylic acid was not unusual, it was said. Prices were considered firm at 75c. per gallon for ADF acid.

Naphthalene—The market for this basic raw material has not changed much. Supplies were a bit snug, but there was not as much shortage as there was in the last quarter of 1954. Demand from consuming outlets, particularly phthalic anhydride, has picked up. Producers related that consumers have been getting enough naphthalene to keep their production schedules up.

A rise in consumption with better business levels and increased buying from consumers who want to build a little inventory buffer has come at a time when consumer and producer stocks were low. The tension of the Formosan situation has contributed to the desire for stocks. But, both producer and consumer alike, do not want to see a repetition of the scare buying during the Korean war.

Importers indicated that domestic buyers are not interested in paying high prices for crude naphthalene. "There was some demand there, but a price over 6c. would scare buyers off," it was said. Some sources indicated that the market for imported material was relatively quiet because of the resistance to higher prices.

Imports were coming in at a fairly good pace. But, suppliers stated that most of that material had been bought under contracts back in the last quarter of 1953.

Phenol—Natural phenol was moving relatively well, producers said. The price advantage technical grades have over USP material helped move natural material at a better rate. Synthetic phenol was selling at a steady level and a fairly good pace. But, producers did not consider sales entirely satisfactory because the total production capacity available was not being used.

There were ample supplies available to readily take care of all consumer needs without unusual delay. Prices held firmly at previous listings. No revisions in schedules were anticipated. It was felt that demand from phenolic resins and adhesives would hold up for a while. Business was expected to be in line with general activity. A little more call was due from varnish resins when activity begins for the spring paint season.

Pitch—Industrial coaltar pitches were going strong. Demand was particularly good from the aluminum industry, producers reported. No revisions in price schedules were seen and none were immediately anticipated. Supplies were not quite as short as they were when the roofing pitch season was at its peak and less crudes were around due to low coking operations. However, there was no abundance of material either.

Pyridine—No significant change in demand for 2-degree material was noted in recent weeks. Producers indicated that they were moving a small volume at a steady pace. However, there was no big volume buying and orders were slow to repeat.

Toluol—The market for aromatics was not much different in the past few weeks. Increased output of light oils has created some surpluses. But, the markets for toluol and benzol have not softened up substantially. Higher demand with ex-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
114.63	114.63	114.54	114.56

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 13, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	986,101
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	35,640,515
Benzol	gals.	3,409,093
Coaltar	gals.	15,636,748
Creosote oil	gals.	873,404
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,408,904
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	25,357
Toluol	gals.	670,549
Xylol	gals.	178,907

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

panded business levels has absorbed a good part of the material.

The amount of nitration toluol moving to defense outlets has helped to keep the market from accumulating a large surplus. Exports of toluol have also aided the market. It was felt that there would be no immediate changes in market during this quarter. Demand was expected to remain in line with overall business.

Xylol—Producers indicated that this market was fairly well balanced. There has been a little extra material available from time to time. But, no serious surplus stockpile has developed because of the increases in coking operations.

Demand has held up relatively well. No signs of any reductions in buying interest have been seen. The comparatively smaller volume of coaltar xylol, as against benzol or toluol, was one reason why producers were normally less concerned with any extra stocks they might have on hand. Price quotations have held firmly to former levels.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand was good. Suppliers were selling a good volume of aniline to the rubber industry and to dyestuff intermediates, as well as some for pharmaceutical uses and for chemical end-uses. Prices were stable at formerly quoted levels. Production has expanded with the demand and was adequate to handle the call.

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Suppliers indicated that demand for DTBPC was well sustained. There was a good call for antioxidants in many outlets. Use in the field of gasoline additives also supplied a steady market. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Maleic Anhydride — This market was showing a pickup in sales. Producers reported that demand from polyester resins and other synthetic resins was good. There was also a steady call for insecticide and fungicide uses of maleic.

Phthalic Anhydride—Tight conditions still prevailed in the market for this anhydride. Buyers have increased their phthalic orders at a greater rate than consumption rates picked up. Automobile industry activity has contributed a great deal to phthalic sales in the past two months. Some additional call was coming from alkyd resins for other outlets too.

Well sustained activity in plastics and other outlets for plasticizers also supplied a good inquiry for the intermediate. Prices were currently firm at former postings. No immediate price action was expected by most trade sources. However, part of the spurt in buying was attributed to the slim potential that schedules could go up.

Some buyers have adopted the attitude that prices were almost certain not to go down. Thus, with needs increasing it wouldn't hurt to carry a little more stock. Then, a later price increase would mean money saved by the consumer. If there was no advance, the material would be needed anyway.

A number of buyers, who previously had been working on ten or fifteen days inventory, and those who cut stocks at the end of the year were increasing supplies up to a 30 day stockpile. All of this added interest caused a spurt and temporary tightness for phthalic. Trade sources were inclined to believe it will only be temporary, until consumer inventories are at a point considered safe by the buyer.

Styrene—Demand continued to hold up to a very good level. Production was rolling along meeting the requirements of incoming orders, producers said. Prices were quite firm at previously established listings. Supplies were adequate to take care of current demand.

A high degree of activity in the rubber industry has provided sustained buying of monomer for synthetic rubber output. Polystyrene plastics have been very strong in just about all directions. Trade sources said the market looked good and expected demand to hold on to its present pace.

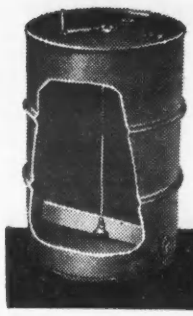
Toluidines—Demand for both ortho and p-toluidines was said to be good. A general expansion in activity was noted for most dyestuff intermediates, as textiles gained strength. No price changes were expected for either isomer.

Cyclic Chemicals Output: Nov.

The following production statistics on coal chemicals compare the months of November and October, 1954. Figures originate in a report to the Tariff Commission and represent total production from all sources, or the specific sources indicated.

	Production November	October
Acetanilide, tech., and USP, lbs.	.....	.....
Aniline ..... lbs.	9,199,719	8,772,748
Benzol (specification and industrial grades):—		
Tar distillers ..... lbs.	1,371,103	1,195,346
Petroleum operators. lbs.	7,098,349	6,714,929
Cokeoven operators lbs.	13,026,794	11,793,770
Total ..... lbs.	21,496,246	19,704,045
Creosote:—		
Tar distillers ..... lbs.	6,930,024	5,791,840
Cokeoven operators. lbs.	2,012,242	3,447,773
Total ..... lbs.	8,992,266	9,239,613
Cresols:—		
Meta-para ..... lbs.	1,457,197	984,051
Ortho-meta-para ..... lbs.	717,777	.....
Cresylic acid, refined ... lbs.	4,120,018	2,753,206
Dyes (commercial concentrations):—		
C.I. 202 Chrome blue black R ..... lbs.	117,041	.....
C.I. 581 Direct black EW, lbs.	636,636	530,286
Pr. 302 Naphthol AS. lbs.	39,283	47,196
Monochlorobenzene ... lbs.	*28,319,433	22,610,435
Naphthalene, crude (solidifying at less than 79° C.):—		
Tar distillers ..... lbs.	16,316,679	15,787,707
Cokeoven operators lbs.	9,147,904	7,635,286
Total ..... lbs.	25,464,583	23,422,993
Refined (solidfying at 79° C. and over):—		
tar distillers .... lbs.	7,706,593	7,064,770
Phenol (synthetic and natural), tech. and USP, lbs.	*37,377,319	36,880,614
Phthalic anhydride	*23,004,498	24,646,993
Styrene (government and privately-owned plants combined) ..... lbs.	*61,219,500	61,111,983
Toluol:—		
Cokeoven operators ... gals.	2,969,461	2,776,238
All other sources gals.	*9,486,389	7,951,784
Total .. gals.	12,455,850	10,728,022
Xylol, crude:—Coaltar and petroleum derived gals.	7,257,761	10,020,266

* Partly estimated.



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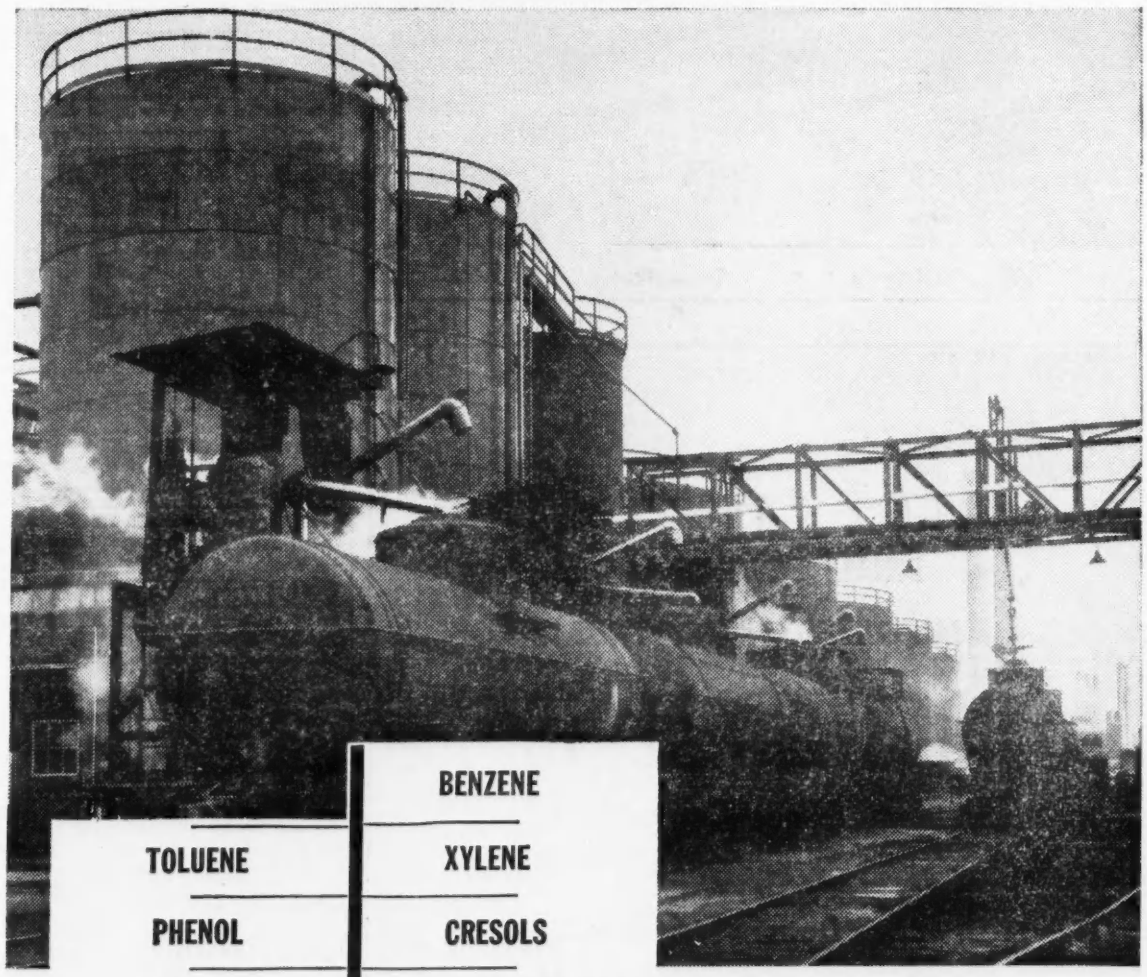

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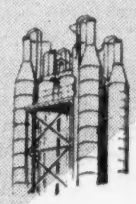

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Coke-Making Operations Shown in U.S. Steel Film

How once-wasted smoke from coke ovens is now converted into basic chemicals used in the manufacture of aspirin, paints, fertilizers, wood preservatives, plastics, nylon, sulfa drugs and other articles is the subject of a motion picture, "Waiting Harvest," released by United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Waiting Harvest" traces the development of coke-making operations from the early industrial era, when black smoke from beehive coke ovens was cast off into the atmosphere to modern coke ovens which channel it into processing units where the important chemical components are extracted.

The color film shows how the gases are treated at U. S. Steel's coke and coal chemical plants to produce benzol, toluol, xylol, ammonium sulfate, creosote, pyridine, naphthalene and other chemicals. Along with depicting this conversion, several scenes are devoted to the manufacture of end-products made from the chemicals. The film can be booked on a free loan basis by writing to the motion picture and visual aids section, advertising division, of U. S. Steel at 525 William Penn place, Pittsburgh 30.

Australian Pesticides Output

—Continued from page 3

largely displaced arsenic and sodium chlorate.

Although consumption data are not available, information received from the three principal manufacturers form the basis for the following estimate of average annual use of various products:—

	Long tons
Benzene hexachloride	500- 600
DDT	500- 700
2,4-D	400- 600
2,4,5-T	200
Dithiocarbamate fungicides	250
Parathion	20- 40
Phenothiazine (for worm infestations in sheep)	500-1,000
Sodium chlorate	100
Lead arsenate	500
Copper fungicides, mostly copper sulfate and copper oxychloride	1,000-1,500
Sulfur	700
White oil	700

Australian manufacture of basic chemicals for pesticides is principally in the hands of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand, Ltd., a subsidiary of the British concern; Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., a subsidiary of the US firm, and Timbrol, Ltd., an Australian company. Eighteen to twenty additional firms also formulate various pesticides.

Production data on individual products are not available and overall volume is reported only on a value basis. Value of total production rose from $4,203,940 in 1949-50 to $8,296,480 in 1952-53, the latest year for which statistics are available.

No government subsidies are granted for pesticide production. The prevailing tariff schedule and exchange-control and import-licensing systems have competently protected manufacturers.

Exports in 1953-54 totaled $510,880, destined principally for New Zealand.

Israel's Use of Pesticides

—Continued from page 3

though the trade believes that US firms can hold their present position, at least for the highly technical and newer products. In fact, sales might be increased through an effective advertising campaign, by extending credits to Israel importers, by field demonstrations, especially in new settlement areas, and by educational films.

Main suppliers of imports have been the United States, which has sent 40 to 50 percent; western Germany, 30 percent, and the United Kingdom, 15 percent. Lesser quantities are received from Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

Small quantities of finished pesticides already have been exported to Cyprus and Turkey, and Israel manufacturers hope to obtain additional foreign markets.

Domestic manufacture of all pest-control products and the sale of both local and imported materials are rigidly controlled by the plant protection division of the ministry of Agriculture.

Present manufacture of pest-control products in the country consist largely of compounding and formulating imported toxic ingredients. Makhteshim, Ltd., Bersheba, plans early this year to inaugurate production of the following pesticides in stated capacities, in metric tons:—DDT, 100 percent, 350; cuprous oxide, 750; 2,4-D, 100; pentachlorophenol, fifty, paradichlorobenzene, ten. Makhteshim formulated compounds of DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, nicotine, lindane, oil sprays, and sulfur in 1954 and thereby saved an estimated $500,000 in foreign exchange.

By the end of 1955 Electro-Chemical Industries (Fruitacrom), Ltd., Haifa, is expected to begin production of caustic soda, chlorine derivatives, and various insecticides. Makhteshim already is producing chlorine in its Beersheba plant, which has a capacity of 1,000 metric tons a year. Ethyl alcohol for the manufacture of DDT will be procured from local factories. Kaolin clays, for the formulation of finished insecticides, are available from deposits in the Negev.

Koppers Tar Products Post Goes to Redmond

John H. Redmond has been appointed assistant manager of operations of the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., it has been announced by W. F. Munnikhuysen, executive vice-president of the company. Until his appointment, Mr. Redmond was assistant manager of the central staff production department, a position he had held since 1948, when he became associated with Koppers. Mr. Redmond began his career with Westinghouse Electric Corporation and worked at the East Pittsburgh, Pa., plant. After several years there, he joined Armstrong Cork Company as chief industrial engineer at the Beaver Falls, Pa., plant. He later served in a similar capacity at that company's Pensacola, Fla., plant.

Devoe Post to Flegenheimer

Harold H. Flegenheimer has been appointed technical director of the Newark, N. J., laboratory of the Beckwith-Chandler and Jones-Dabney divisions of Devoe & Raynolds Company. Mr. Flegenheimer has been associated with the Newark division in the product development laboratory since 1947.

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Hoffman-La Roche Appoints Pharmaceutical Output Head

Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of Sidney E. Harris as director of pharmaceutical production. Mr. Harris joined Hoffmann-LaRoche in 1942 after having previously been with E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Hart Drug Corporation. In his new position, Mr. Harris will be in charge of the manufacture of ampuls, tablets, liquids and ointments, as well as pharmaceutical production planning.

Koppers Appoints Volkmann

—Continued from page 5

technical specialist for the tar products division.

A leading expert in coal chemical technology, Dr. Powell was associated with the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburgh, from 1919 to 1923. In the latter year he also held a Koppers fellowship at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research.

From 1923 to 1928, Dr. Powell held the post of research chemical engineer in charge of large-scale research at Koppers Chicago plant. In 1923 he was placed in charge of Koppers seaboard experiment station at Kearny, N. J., and four years later was named assistant manager of the research department in Pittsburgh. In 1949 he was named associate manager of the department and last year was appointed acting manager.

Bristol-Myers Elects Two

Bristol-Myers Company, New York, has elected Donald L. Sanders as vice-president and Frank A. Sprole as secretary. Mr. Sanders was formerly secretary of Bristol-Myers, and Mr. Sprole, assistant secretary.

Ketona Names Executives For New Ammonia Plant

Ketona Chemical Corporation, a firm jointly owned by Hercules Powder Company and Alabama By-Products Corporation, has named Dana F. Sprague as works manager of its anhydrous ammonia plant near Tarrant, Ala., and has named three other executives to supervise operations at the plant.

Henry J. Weiland has been appointed works manager. Donald G. Sentman has been named office manager and chief accountant. Hursel L. Browning has been chosen works engineer. Construction of the anhydrous ammonia plant, now under way, is scheduled for completion during the fourth quarter of the year.

Mr. Sprague has been with Hercules since 1940. He was named a mechanical superintendent in 1950 and held that post until his present appointment. Mr. Weiland has been special research engineer at Alabama By-Products Corporation for its coke oven gas anhydrous ammonia project. Earlier, he had operating charge of Lion Oil Company's anhydrous ammonia plant at El Dorado, Ark.

Mr. Sentman was formerly an accounting supervisor for Hercules at Wilmington, Del., while Mr. Browning was formerly at Hercules' anhydrous ammonia plant at Louisiana, Mo.

Bleaching Plant Goes Up in Sweden

The Munksjo Company in Jonkoping, Sweden, has begun construction of a bleaching plant at its sulfate mill in Aspa Bruk. The plant, which will use chlorine dioxide as one of the bleaching agents, will have a production of 100 tons of bleached kraft daily, or some 30,000 tons a year. The facility's output is mainly intended for the export market.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

Spanish saffron advanced $5 per pound last week as spot stocks fell to a new low. The spot market continued to advance on Brazilian menthol. Quotations were up 25c. over the preceding week's low. Europe was noted to have stepped up its purchase of Brazilian menthol since Chinese menthol prices have advanced to such a high level as to force consumers there to turn to the Brazilian material. Competitive bidding between American and European buyers has been responsible for a much stronger tone in the market and reports that the new crop just coming in may run short, have contributed to the bullish trend at the present time.

Imported caffeine has begun to come into this market once again at prices below domestic makers' schedules. As a result, there has been weakening in some quarters. A few years ago imported caffeine caused domestic makers considerable trouble, forcing several price cuts in order to remain competitive desp te the fact that manufacturing costs remained as high if not higher than ever.

This matter of competing with lower priced imports in the drugs and fine chemicals field has been a serious source of concern to domestic manufacturers and bids fair to remain a problem for some t'me, it appears. Industry spokesmen have been pressing for higher tariff barriers since the American producer finds himself hard pressed to compete successfully on production and raw material costs. European drug and chemical manufacturers have been able to enter the United States market almost at will even at present tariff levels because of their low wage scales, it was said. In many instances, the foreign producer has plants which are equally as efficient as the latest American production equipment, it was further pointed out.

European drug producers have been able not only to capture foreign markets but have started to move into the American market to an alarming degree, it was said. Among items reportedly selling below domest'c manufacturers' schedules were antipyrine, saccharin, the glycerophosphates and chloral hydrate. European producers were reportedly supplying about half the needs of American consumers for chloral hydrate, according to reliable trade estimates.

Antibiotics — Demand for penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin, the principal bulk antibiotics, was reported to be moving at fair levels, on the whole. Pricewise, the market had a tendency toward weakness, a situation which was laid to intensive competitive factors. Recent success in the treatment of plant diseases appear to offer a tremendous potential outlet for antibiotics, one which conceivably could foreshadow current consumption in the pharmaceutical applications in years to come.

Streptomycin has been established as an effective agent against several bacterial plant diseases. Before streptomycin was tried on crops, bacterial plant diseases were extremely difficult to control. Chemical control had not been fully satisfactory by any means. Since a number of diseases of several crop plants have been shown to be effectively controlled with antibiotics, both as protectorants against and eradicants of the casual organisms, undoubtedly further vigorous research will be pushed forward in the quarter.

At present, the use of antibiotics for the control of bacterial diseases was not economical to use except on crop of high value or when control is applied only to seed beds. When and if a large potential use of antibiotics becomes certain, it is considered quite possible that the vast productive capacity in existence for the production of antibotics would be brought into play in order to lower production costs to the point where the use of antibiotics would be low enough for general agricultural use.

It was further postulated in some segments of the trade that the ultimate peak has not yet been achieved in antibiotics neither in human medicine nor in its use in animal nutrition and agriculture.

Atropine—Demand for atropine alkaloid and its sulfate were said to be at routine levels. Supplies were ample for current consumer needs and expected to remain unchanged.

Bacitracin—Demand was reported to be fair. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer needs and expected to continue in the immediate future. Competition among antibiotic producers was reported to be steadily increasing in intensity.

Caffeine—The market was easier in face of some competition from lower priced imports. Consumption was said to be running at good levels. The recent cold weather spell was said to have stepped up consumer inquiries. Prices were unchanged but could go higher, according to trade rumor.

Deertongue Leaves—Demand for this item was routine. According to trade reports, the bulk of this botanical used goes into the flavoring of tobacco. Supplies were ample for current needs and prices steady.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production during December aggregated 4,031,555 pounds produced in November and 4,064,710 pounds produced in December, 1953.

Classified by type, production in December last year included 2,688,231 pounds of edible gelatin, 241,987 pounds technical grade, 239,229 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 862,208 pounds photo grade, compared to 3,068,931 pounds edible grade, 260,710 pounds technical gelatin, 393,058 pounds pharmaceutical quality and 827,342 pounds photographic gelatin produced in November.

Shipments of gelatin totaled 3,639,726 pounds in December, 1954, compared to 3,611,873 pounds in November and 3,557,743 pounds in December, 1953. Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin aggregated 2,550,246 pounds in December compared to 2,588,539 pounds in November last year. Shipments of technical grade gelatin amounted to 173,151 pounds in December compared to 264,828 pounds in November while pharmaceutical gelatin shipments were 173,151 pounds in December and 264,828 pounds during November. Shipments of photographic grade amounted to 633,678 pounds in December compared to 522,311 pounds during November.

Total stocks of gelatin amounted to 11,763,645 pounds at the end of 1954 compared to 11,371,816 pounds on hand at the end of November and 10,413,347 pounds on hand at the end of 1953.

Classified by type, gelatin stocks at the end of December, 1954, included 6,551,314 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,080,700 pounds technical grade, 935857 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 3,195,774 pounds photo gelatin. By comparison, stocks at the end of November, 1954, included 6,4413,329 pounds edible gelatin, 1,121,464 pounds technical grade, 935,857 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,967,244 pounds photographic grade.

Hydrastine—There was no appreciable change in this item since last reported upon. Demand was fair and supplies adequate, as far as could be determined.

Menthol—The spot market on Brazilian menthol advanced 25c. per pound last week and was currently offered at $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. Reports of a short crop in Brazil and the fact that Europe has been showing increased interest in Brazilian menthol has had a bullish effect upon the market. Although it was claimed that the new crop would fall short of estimated consumption requirements, reliable sources anticipate a normal size crop.

Molasses — Prices for feed molasses were generally unchanged during the week ending February 8, 1955. Demand for blackstrap was improved at New Orleans as the market showed a stronger trend. The blackstrap price at that terminal was 10 cents per gallon with very few quotations one-quarter-cent under that level. Prices for cane blackstrap increased ½-cent per gallon at Port Everglades and Clewiston—from 10½ to 11 cents. Abnormally cold weather and a shortage of rain have resulted in poor grazing conditions in Florida during the past few weeks. This has increased the need for formula feeds in that area, it was said.

Only 56,600,000 gallons of molasses were used in the production of ethyl alco-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Menthol, Brazilian, 25c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $5 per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
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(For Current Prices see page 9)

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hol during 1954, representing the smallest volume of molasses used as an alcohol raw material in the last 20 years. An average of 156,900,000 gallons of molasses had been used annually during the five years preceding 1954 and 180,200,000 gallons were used in 1953.

Nicotinamide—Demand for nicotinamide (niacinamide)) was reported to be seasonally active levels. A good deal goes into pharmaceutical channels as well as into cereal products. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Phenolphthalein—Demand for this compound was reported to be at routine levels. There has been some revisions in packaging with minor price changes not affecting the basic bulk price schedule.

Quinine—The market was extremely quiet. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the future. Prices were unchanged.

Saccharin—Imported saccharin continued to be quoted substantially below domestic schedules despite a 39½c. tariff, according to trade reports. This situation was a matter for serious concern since domestic producers of saccharin have had to shade their prices in order to remain competitive, despite high manufacturing costs.

Botanicals

The market was generally unchanged last week with the exception of Spanish saffron. The spot market advanced $5 during the week, reflecting higher shipment prices from Spain. Prior to last week there had been some lots at a lower price but these were quickly taken up. The crop in Spain was reported to have fallen considerably short of trade needs and expectations were that the market would continue strong and possibly higher in coming weeks.

Offerings of ipecac root from source were said to be virtually nil. The spot market was very firm and expected to remain so for some time. A combination of factors was reportedly behind the high price and scarcity of this item. Collection of ipecac root in Central America has not been as active as in other years since a good many of the laborers formerly used in botanicals collection have found more profitable and steadier occupations.

Buchu leaves were reported to be growing scarcer. Shipments from origin have been less frequent, it was said. Botanicals collections is subject to so many vagaries, weather, market demand and price, that in recent years there has been some difficulty in supplying market needs in some items, particularly those which are especially tedious to gather.

There have been no recent offerings of aloe from the Cape, according to trade advices and stocks were growing tighter. In the domestic botanical field, shortages continue in lobelia herb, senega root, mandrake root and wahoo root. bark. No improvement was looked for in these items until collections start later this year.

Aloes—Offerings of Cape aloes for shipment from source were reported to be quite scarce, according to trade sources. Socotrine aloe continues to be unavailable, it was noted.

Buchu Leaves—Spot stocks of buchu leaves were reportedly growing short while shipments from origin were small as a result of poor production.

Ergot—The market was quiet insofar as price changes were concerned. Supplies were reportedly ample for current inquiry and expected to remain adequate for the immediate future. Consumers were reportdly quite interested in the possibility that the manufacture of ergot via a synthetic route may be not too far distant. As reported late in 1954 a synthesis has been discovered for the manufacture of lysergic acid. Since a method exists whereby lysergic acid may be converted into ergonovine, a method is in existence for a synthesis of ergonovine, it was said.

The ergot alkaloids have long been a source of concern to alkaloid producers and research has been aimed at overcoming their two chief drawbacks, high cost and scarcity.

Saffron—The spot market advanced $5 per pound last week to $35-$40, depending upon quantity and seller. The increase came as no surprise to those aware of the really short crop in Spain this year. It was expected that the market would continue very strong in the immediate future.

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For the Bookshelf

MINERALS IN WORLD INDUSTRY. By Walter H. Voskuil. Cloth; 324 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $5.75.

This book details in an interesting fashion the relationship between man's progress in the utilization of minerals and his steadily increasing standard of living. The exceptionally high standards of living enjoyed by the unusually large percentage of the American population, a distinguishing mark of the American culture, is traced to the nation's economy as influenced by mineral development and use. Beginning with iron as the core of productive society, the author describes the distinctive use of each mineral and metal in the productive economy, and its relation to iron.

The international political aspects of mineral resources is not overlooked in presenting the total picture. Included in the mineral picture is petroleum and the progress of civilization in its use and development. Alternative fuels such as atomic energy are discussed with respect to the energy released from fissionable minerals, and their potential impact on power and energy utilization.

TWO EARS OF CORN. By Claire Leavitt MacDowell. Cloth; 242 pages, 5½x8 inches. Stonington, Conn.: The Pequot Press. $5.

This is the life story of Charles H. MacDowell, who held a key position in the development of plant foods and the modern scientific application of fertilizers to increase the nation's food supply and add to the income of the American farmer. It reveals Mr. MacDowell as a man of many other interests, including political problems which kept him in the thick of historic events during the World War I era.

Accordingly, in this story of his life there is revealed not only his contribution to industry, sparking the utilization of packing house wastes, but also the events surrounding the time when he was economic adviser to President Wilson, to House, and to Baruch at the Paris Peace Conference. It tells his inside account of World War I and the peace at Versailles.

Bids Wanted

Calcium chloride, 300 100-lb. drms., tech. grade, flake form, inv. 8091, Feb. 21, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

Isopropyl alcohol, 256,000 gals., refined, 99%, inv. 28-B, Feb. 21, Chicago Chem. Procurement District, Room 909, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Lindane, 375,000 lbs., powder, inv. N-140-259-B, Feb. 24, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 4,215 gals. latex base interior flat paint, inv. 3G-73241-R, Feb. 21, 4,775 gals. interior and exterior paint, inv. 3 G-57234-R, Feb. 21, Gen Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th and D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 85,550 gals. semi-gloss, interior, air drying enamel, East and West Coast, inv. 383-590, Feb. 25, 9,200 gals. and 22,104 qts. synthetic gloss enamel, inv. 383-592, Feb. 25, 10,065 gals. lusterless sand lacquer, No. 3325, obliterating, East and West Coast, inv. 383-634, Feb. 25, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Vinylidene resin solution, 6,105 gals. inv. 383-660, Feb. 28, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins St., Phila. 11, Pa.

Warfarin, 4,004 lbs., inv. N-140-267-B, Feb. 21, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. and 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Takamine Labs Picks Research Chief

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., Clifton, N.J., has named Dr. Leland A. Underkofler director of research. Dr. Underkofler has been professor of chemistry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, for twenty years.

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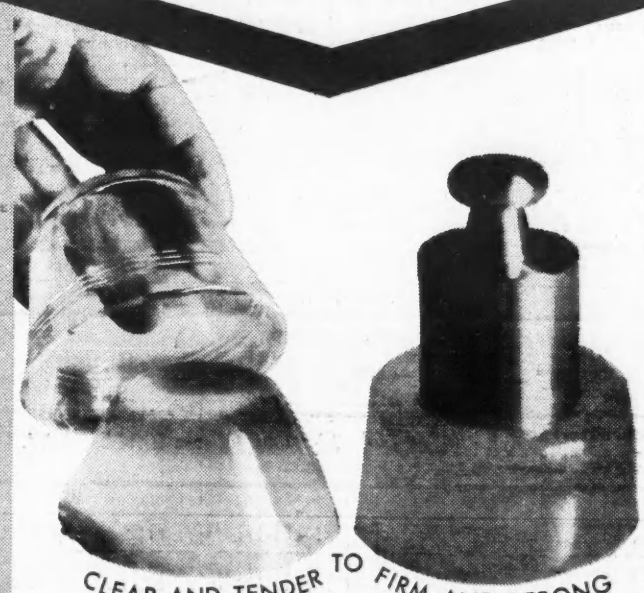

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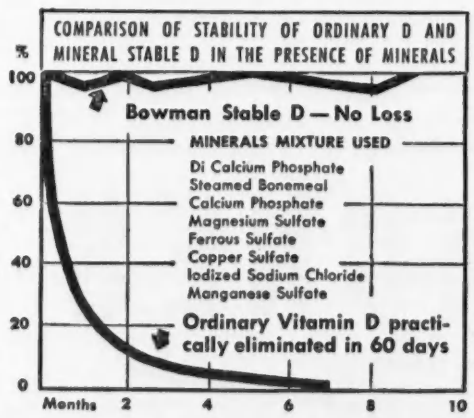

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Chemstrand Corp. Develops Nylon 'Artery' for Humans

The Chemstrand Corporation's nylon "no kink artery," a new man-made substitute for damaged and diseased arteries, has been used successfully for the first time in a human being. A middle-aged patient who received the first treatment by Dr. W. Sterling Edwards at the Medical College of Alabama, at Birmingham, is responding favorably to the artificial artery, it was reported. The Chemstrand nylon tube now allows free circulation of blood where previously the patient was faced with amputation of a leg. Dr. Edwards made a report of this new development before the Society of University Surgeons at Houston, Tex.

Fabric tubes have been made and used in the last two years in human artery replacement, but these were handmade tubes. A need exists for a prefabricated tube of various sizes so that surgeons in all communities, and especially in wartime, can have artery replacements readily available in large numbers, it was pointed out. Surgeons at the Medical College of Alabama, with the cooperation and research assistance of Chemstrand, have been working to develop an ideal prefabricated tube to bridge permanently arterial defects.

Tubes of Chemstrand nylon and "Acrilan" acrylic fiber are being experimentally tested. At present, a crimped tube of tightly-woven nylon has proved quite successful in arterial replacement. One man has had a damaged femoral artery successfully restored and recovered with good circulation in the foot one month after operation. There seems to be considerable promise in this technic for making textile arteries available on a large scale, Chemstrand said.

NSF to Administer Federal Rubber Research Program

The National Science Foundation has agreed to accept governmental responsibility through fiscal year 1956 for the federal rubber research program. This action will carry out one of the recommendations submitted to the congress January 24 by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, which become final unless disapproved by congress within sixty days.

Alan T. Waterman, director of the foundation, has indicated that the foundation will, as soon as possible, enlist the aid of expert scientific and technical advice in making a thorough review and evaluation of the existing research programs. The rubber research program, currently administered by the Office of Synthetic Rubber of the Federal Facilities Corporation, consists of two parts:—

1. A basic research program conducted by contract with nine educational institutions and three research organizations.

2. A laboratory owned by the federal government at Akron, Ohio, and operated under contract with the University of Akron.

Schering Consolidates Offices At Bloomfield, N. J., Site

Schering Corporation yesterday completed a five-day moving task which brought its administrative and executive offices under a single roof. All equipment, supplies and records belonging to the firm were transported from seven locations in Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., to the new headquarters at 60 Orange street, Bloomfield, next to the company's research offices and production plants.

The move re-located twenty-four Schering departments, an estimated 400 employees and close to half a million pounds of records, equipment and supplies. No production facilities were included in the transfer. Schering's products are manufactured primarily at Union, N. J., and 86 Orange street, Bloomfield. The company's telephone number, Bloomfield 2-6800, remains the same temporarily.

Diamond Names James King

Promotion of James O. King to the position of special staff assistant in the sales department was announced last week by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. King goes to his new post following four and a half years experience as a member of Diamond's southwestern district sales staff. He has represented the company in a sales and service capacity since 1950 in sections of Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado.

Bristol-Myers Co. Offers To Buy Emerson Stock

Bristol-Myers Company, New York, has made an offer to purchase class A and class B common stock of Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, at $16 a share, it has been reported. The obligation of Bristol-Myers to purchase these shares will expire February 28.

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Alcohol Civil Suit Settled By Gov't With Watkins Co.

Recovery of $900,000 from the J. R. Watkins Company of Maryland and the Watkins Company of Delaware in connection with alleged misuse of alcohol during 1946 to 1950 was announced last week by the Department of Justice.

The department said that the two corporations pleaded guilty in the St. Paul, Minn., federal court February 7 to misusing tax free alcohol and the Maryland corporation to filing a false statement in connection with their claim that the alcohol was used for external purposes and was thereby tax-free. Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye accepted the pleas of guilty and fined the corporations a total of $30,000, or the maximum under the laws, it was stated.

The $900,000 recovered by the government in settlement of the civil suit pending against the corporations represented $600,000 in taxes and $300,000 in penalties. Under the settlement, the $900,000 is not deductible for tax purposes.

Research-Cottrell Names Pier Chairman's Assistant

Harry M. Pier, formerly general sales manager of Research-Cottrell, Inc., has been appointed special assistant to the chairman of the board to conduct new studies in the field of atmospheric pollution. Mr. Pier will coordinate the activities of Research-Cottrell with those of industry, research and educational institutions and other interested organizations in this field. "We have taken this step in recognition of the growing public concern over air pollution problems," said Dr. Joseph W. Barker, chairman of Research-Cottrell, in announcing the appointment.

Charles E. Beaver, formerly assistant sales manager, succeeds Mr. Pier as general sales manager of Research-Cottrell, which is wholly-owned by Research Corporation.

Congress May Cut Back

—Continued from page 5

the existing commercial and industrial activities of government have been quietly put into operation before even the head of the department or agency knew about them—and once started they are exceedingly difficult to stop."

The McClellan proposal was among a number of other bills of interest to the chemical and allied industries introduced during the past week, including a number of identical bills designed to encourage the construction of air and water pollution abatement facilities through tax grants.

Twelve such proposals were introduced in the house and at least one in the senate. They propose to amend the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the certification of such facilities for rapid amortization for tax purposes. Although similar measures have been introduced in past congresses, these are the first bills which deal with both air and water pollution.

Sen. Kuchel's Pollution Approach

A somewhat different approach to the pollution problem was provided for in a bill, S. 928, introduced in the senate by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California. His bill, which he plans to offer as an amendment to legislation for extension of the water pollution control act which has been recommended by the President, proposes to centralize all government responsibility for directing and coordinating programs for attacking air pollution within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He explained that it embodies features found in the water pollution law and in the statute under which the government is aiding the search for ways to convert saline water into a potable and otherwise useful fluid. The bill would authorize an intensive investigation and would give an incentive to efforts of others through grants-in-aid and contracts for research projects which other agencies might be specially fitted to carry out.

Among other bills introduced in the house and senate were the following:—

Alumina—S. 914 by Sen. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania to provide for research into and development of practical means for the production of alumina, abrasives, refractories and cements from domestic clays in the interests of national defense.

Aluminum—H.R. 3595 by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn of New York to suspend for one year certain duties upon the importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Also H.R. 3604 by Rep. Noah M. Mason of Illinois, and H.R. 3609 by Rep. Daniel Reed of New York.

Antitrust—H.R. 3658 by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York to amend the Clayton act by granting a right of action to the United States to recover damages under antitrust laws.

Flammables—H.R. 3721 by Rep. Clifton Young of Nevada to amend the flammable fabrics act so as to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of blasting caps, unless they are stamped or labeled so as to indicate that they are dangerous.

Foods—H.R. 3692 by Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota to amend subsection 403(e) of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act (relating to misbranded food).

Graphite—H.R. 3653 by Rep. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite.

Mining—S.922 by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona to encourage the discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals.

Natural Gas—H.R. 3703 by Rep. Walter Rogers or Texas providing that the national gas act shall not apply to the sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in the interstate transmission of natural gas.

Oil—H.R. 3666 by Rep. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania to establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil.

Sabotage—H.R. 3788 by Rep. Edward T. Miller of Maryland to authorize the federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage or other subversion.

Transportation—S. 951 by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson of Washington to amend part III of the interstate commerce act in order to remove the bulk commodity exemption with respect to certain water carriers.

Trade Briefs

Eli Lilly & Co. has appointed Earl G. Mauck administrative assistant to the executive vice-president.

Mrs. Mae Giegerich Wells, assistant purchasing agent for Bristol-Myers Products Division, New York, has retired from active service after forty-six years with the concern.

Ayerst Laboratories, New York, has named William M. Byrd district manager with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., and Norman Smith division manager with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

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30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen

AMYRIS OIL—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane

ANILINE DYES—28 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
11 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
11 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
53 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
6 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
1 dm, C A Haynes, Hamburg

ANTIMONY OXIDE—304 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp

ARROW ROOT—7,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston

ARSENIC, METALLIC—30 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
WHITE—94 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico

ARSENOUS ACID—69 dms, Marseille

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,040 bgs, Johns Mansville Corp, Capetown

BARIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
50 dms, International Selling Corp, Havre

BAY OIL—3 dms, Barclay Bank, Dominica
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Dominica
1 dm, Fleuroma Inc, Dominica
1 dm, Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica

BEESWAX—100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
181 blks, R J Lepow, Djibouti
13 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
93 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
23 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
65 bgs, Santiago
91 bgs, Alexandria

BENZOIN GUM—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore

BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Naples
20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Naples

BISMUTH—20 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao

BLANC FIXE—900 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Port of Spain

BONE BLACK—400 bgs, Alexandria

CADMIUM—110 cs, Antwerp

CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
9 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe

CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
125 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
12 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tampico
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Tampico

CAPROLACTUM—30 dms, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Roterdam
250 dms, Wood Niebuhr & Co, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—20 cs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
20 cs, Van Loan & Co, Cochin
20 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
7 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, London
6 cs, Max Van Pels, Mangalore

CARNAUBA WAX—475 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Public National Bank, Parnahiba
63 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Parnahiba
280 bgs, Arnold Dorr & Co, Bahia
800 bgs, D Levin, Bahia
400 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
462 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
222 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Cabedelo
111 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
200 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
189 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
400 bgs, A J Murray & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Vandenburgh & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Fortaleza
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63 bgs, Public National Bank, Tutoia
56 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
111 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
427 bgs, Tutoia

CASEIN—500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Pallice
600 bgs, Pallice

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
197 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore

CASSIA—553 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trdg Co, Rotterdam
208 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
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426 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam

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400 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
215 tons, Calcutta

CELERY SEED—60 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
33 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
87 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
261 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,025 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

CHINA CLAY—1,932 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth

N-CHLORACETIC ACID—480 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

CITRONELLA OIL—75 dms, Garriques Stewart & Davies, Keelung
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo

CLAY—24 dms, Transmares Corp, Antwerp
1,500 bgs, Avonmouth

CLOVE LEAF OIL—10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Madagascar
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Madagascar
5 dms, Kellys America Ltd, Madagascar
94 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Madagascar
10 dms, Fuerst Bros, Madagascar

COALTAR DYES—18 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

COCONUT OIL—30 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
789 tons Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
259 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
402 tons, Manila

COPAL GUM—156 bkts, Domestic & Foreign Sales Corp, Macassar
48 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
141 bkts, Brown Bros, Macassar
24 bgs, Macassar
54 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
47 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
403 bgs, Matadi
24 bgs, Macassar

CORIANDER SEED—398 bgs, Louis Furth, Rijeka
1,034 bgs, Superintendence Co, Rijeka

CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bbls, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona

CUTTLEFISH BONE—160 ctns, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Kobe
100 cs, Hinton & Co, Lisbon
121 cs, Venice

DAMMAR GUM—70 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
137 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam

DILLSEED—160 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay

DRAGONS BLOOD—3 cs, Norwalk Mills, Singapore

EARTH COLOR—1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam

EPHEDRINE SULFATE—2 dms, Mercantile Freight Co, Antwerp

ESPARTO WAX—180 bgs, Frank B Ross, Glasgow

FERRIC PERSULFATE—15 bbls, Glasgow

FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
7 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

FUEL OIL—76,819 bbls, American Oil Co, Aruba
91,026 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
125,622 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
638,316 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
108,161 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
119,390 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
103,855 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
65,118 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
112,522 bbls, C H Sprague, Aruba

GALLNUTS—461 bgs, Meer Corp, Lattakia
533 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia

GARLIC OIL—2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Alexandria

GELATIN—150 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
319 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
50 bgs, Antwerp

GINGER—273 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London

GLUE—230 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
96 cs, Henneux Co, Bremen
STOCK—24 bdls, Herman Hollander, Barranquilla

GLYCERINE—195 dms, Fehr Bros, Bombay

GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Madagascar
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
100 bgs, Meyer Shipping Co, Genoa
CRUCIBLES—1 ck, Vesuvius Crucible Co, London

GUAIACWOOD OIL—36 cs, Parnex Co, Buenos Aires

GUANINE—10 dms, Mearl Corp, Rotterdam

GURJUN BALSAM—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore

GYPSUM—25,605 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

HENNA LEAVES—10 bls, Alexandria

HO OIL—1 dm, United Global Corp, Keelung

HOOF & HORNMEAL—991 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires

IODINE, CRUDE—160 kgs, N Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
1,430 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla

JAPAN WAX—25 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
50 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe

JUNIPER BERRIES—76 bgs, Leghorn

KARAYA GUM—267 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
303 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
59 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
431 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
176 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
95 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay

LIVERMEAL—435 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
224 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires

LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
23 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Amsterdam
100 bgs, Wm A Allison & Co, Amsterdam
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Tarragona
320 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Lisbon
250 bgs, Genoa
KERNELS—508 bgs, Hanover Bank, Casablanca

MACE—23 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Amsterdam
7 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
20 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
67 cs, Macassar

MAGNESIUM SILICATE—20 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, London

MANGANESE SULFATE—20 bgs, Kingston Chemical Co, London

MARJORAM—66 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

MENTHOL—44 cs, Consumers Import Co, Marseille
9 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille

MERCURY—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
60 flks, Frank Samuel & Co, Vera Cruz
30 flks, Goldsmith Bros, Tampico
250 flks, Ayrton Metal Co, Tampico
60 flks, Tampico

MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
SEED—125 bgs, C Gulden, Valparaiso
200 bgs, Berns & Koppenstein, London
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, London

NAPHTHALENE—1,100 bgs, Avonmouth

NICKEL CHLORIDE—11 dms, Kolon Trading Co, London

NICOTINE SULFATE—6 dms, Irving Trust Co, Rouen

NUTMEG—13 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
158 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
49 bgs, J Berlage, Rotterdam
24 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
24 bgs, Macassar
250 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—1 cby, Rotterdam
1 cs, Rotterdam

NUX VOMICA—800 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
64 bgs, Wm E Martin, Kobe

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—135 dms, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai

OLIBANUM GUM—75 bgs, Max Van Pels, Aden

OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
60 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Tarragona
51 dms, First National Boston, Tarragona
125 dms, National City Bank, Seville
101 dms, J H Schroder, Tarragona
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Tarragona
50 dms, D & A Sclafani, Piraeus
50 dms, A Fantis, Piraeus
77 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
100 dms, Tarragona

ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata

ORRIS ROOT—85 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn

OURICURY WAX—40 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Bahia

PALM OIL—305 tons, Stein Hall & Co, Belawan Deli
261 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
KERNEL OIL — 248 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
469 tons, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, Volkart Bros, Bombay

PAPAIN—153 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
10 cs, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
350 bgs, R T French, Alicante
290 bgs, Alicante

PARSLEY SEED—39 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam

PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang

PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,900 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,400 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, I R Boody, Beirut
130 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
100 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Alleppey
560 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
350 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
160 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
40 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
240 bgs, Cochin
1,320 bgs, Alleppey

RED—800 bgs, I Bezoff, Istanbul
104 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Trinidad
109 bgs, M J Golombeck, Mombasa
335 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe

WHITE—28 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
139 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang

PETITGRAIN OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
11 dms, George Luederes & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, John D. Walsh Co, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—395,299 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,560 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
203,205 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
169,158 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Pidres
207,515 bbls, California Oil Co, Pakning

PIMENTO—263 bgs, I R Boody, Beirut

PINETAR—45 dms, Vera Cruz

PINENEEDLE OIL—6 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Hamburg

POLLACKLIVER OIL—65 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
52 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Bache & Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama

POLYSTYRENE—83 bgs, Union Carbide International Co, Rouen

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE — 4,000 bgs, Hanover Bank, Venice
4,220 bgs, Hanover Bank, Leghorn

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
OCTOMETAPHOSPHATE—18 cks, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—30 bgs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam

PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—250 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—40 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Puna

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,053 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,598 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
2,152 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RED EARTH—672 bgs, C J Osborn, Avonmouth
1,600 bgs, Avonmouth

ROSEMARY LEAVES—28 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

ROSEWOOD OIL—12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Belem-Para
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Belem-Para

SAFROL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama

SAGO FLOUR—274 bgs, Singapore

SALICYLIC ACID—30 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Hamburg

SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Luederes & Co, Bombay
OIL—5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Cochin
18 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
17 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
5 cs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
7 cs, Lautiers Fils Inc, London

SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
700 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
700 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
1,300 bgs, Calcutta

SERPENTINA ROOT—452 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
1 bl Balfour Guthrie, Marseille

SESAME SEED—2,649 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
155 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut

SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

SHELLAC—150 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, London
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, London
135 bgs, Fac Lac Co, Bangkok
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg

SIENNA EARTH—15 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
400 bgs, Leghon

SOAPBARK—125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
128 bls, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso

SODIUM ALGINATE—20 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Yokohama
PEBORATE—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London

STANNIC SULFIDE—1 cs, City Chemical Corp, London

STARCH—102 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam

STICLAC—1 cs, Bangkok

STRYCHNINE NITRATE—1 chst, S B Penick & Co, London

SULFATHIAZOLE—10 dms, Antwerp

TALC—1,965 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
6,955 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TANNING EXTRACT—21 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA—417 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,091 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
FLOUR—2,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
800 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
4,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
500 bgs, Bangkok

TARTAR—1,879 bgs, Tartaric Rawmaterials, Marseille

TARTARIC ACID—40 bbls, European Chemical Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—9 cs, Fallek Products Co, Kobe
12 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
5 cs, Foster T Smith, Yokohama

THIOUREA—20 bls, Missho American Corp, Kobe

THYME LEAVES—75 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille

THYMOL—20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, London

TOLU BALSAM—23 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, London

TRAGACANTH GUM—37 bgs, Meer Corp, London

TUNG OIL—100 tons, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Buenos Aires
250 tons, Onyx Oils & Resins, Buenos Aires
150 tons, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
524 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
154 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires

TURMERIC—469 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen

VEGETABLE OIL—25 dms, G E Smith & Co, Rotterdam

VITAMIN C—1 cs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kobe

WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Dublin
50 dms, Antwerp

YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Gane & Ingram, Marseille

ZINC CYANIDE—40 dms, D Hauser, Genoa
OXIDE—55 bbls, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
PEROXIDE—1 tin, Berkshire Chemical Inc, London

Baltimore

CARDAMOM—5 cs, McCormick & Co, London

GLUE—350 bgs, D C Andrews, London

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—552 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
833 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai

Boston

COALTAR PITCH—1,100 dms, London

IRISH MOSS—190 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Havre

NAPHTHALENE—1,156 bgs, T D Downing & Co, London

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 3,197 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
5,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos

Los Angeles

AGAR—2 cs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Yokohama
12 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Richard J Spitz, Rotterdam

COPRA—550 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
326 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
469 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
CAKE—2,932 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam

EARTH COLOR—2,250 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam

FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
300 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama

MOLASSES—1,738 long tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan

PEAT MOSS—650 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Rotterdam
850 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—40 double bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 127,218 bbls, Mohawk Petroleum Co, Golfito

SESAME OIL—60 cs, Sam Ward Co, Yokohama

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,675 bgs, American Key Products Inc, Bangkok

Newport News

WATTLE BARK—546 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—690 bgs, Lourenco Marques
620 bgs, Nacala
500 bgs, Durban

BONEMEAL — 2,500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Calcutta

CHINA CLAY—8,249 tons, Fowey

CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam

EARTH PAINT — 452 bgs, C B Williams Co, Larnaca

FUEL OIL—75,803 bbls, Punta Cardon
118,649 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
66,829 bbls, Tampico

LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Genoa

MAGNESITE—1,000 tons, Split

PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,114 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Caripito
376,924 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
115,952 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
131,563 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
205,469 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
103,362 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
118,752 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
404,332 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
826,782 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
246,489 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi

WATTLE EXTRACT—480 bgs, Mombasa
123 bgs, Durban

WHITING—72 tons, Antwerp

San Francisco

BHC—10 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Bremen

COPAL GUM—60 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CAKE—2,800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
1,200 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu

CUBE POWDER—224 bgs, Callao

FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—2,155 bgs, Callao
seatic Corp, Bremen

MACE—13 cs, Catz American Co, Djakarta

PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Frazar & Hansen, Bremen

PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
49 bgs, Singapore
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kobe
WHITE—33 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—175,495 bbls, Tide Water Oil Co, Sungai Pakning

SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—10 cs, Pacific States Lab, Antwerp
GLUTAMATE, MONO—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,670 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,675 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—30 dms, J M Sobin, Rotterdam

Draft Law Revision Urged To Win 'Technological War'

Warning the nation that the "cold war" has now become a "technological war," the American Chemical Society last week called for immediate and sweeping changes in the present draft and reservist programs to assure optimum use of specialized personnel in maintaining technological superiority over Russia. This vital objective is not being met today, the society declared.

The Armed Forces Chemical Association, the Engineering Manpower Commission and the Scientific Manpower Commission joined in the recommendations, which included creation by law of a national manpower board to formulate policies for handling all trained specialists, including scientists and engineers, and to supervise administration of these policies.

The national manpower board proposed in the ACS statement would be established in the office of the President, with appropriate organization at state and local levels to carry out the national board's policies there.

The statement also advocated revision of existing draft legislation to guarantee the principle of selectivity, enabling every man to serve where he can make the greatest contribution, and enactment of new legislation to divide all reservists into two classes. One class would constitute an immediately callable reserve of highly trained fighting men which could be mobilized quickly in the event of aggression, and the other a selectively callable reserve whose members could not be returned to military service except on a selection basis under the direction of the national manpower board.

Carbide Appoints Two In Fine Chemicals Sales

Two changes in the fine chemicals sales organization of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, have been announced. DeFrance Clarke, jr., has been appointed assistant manager of the fine chemicals division. David S. Alcorn has been appointed product manager in that division, and will be responsible for the market development of aryl chemicals.

Mr. Clarke joined the company in 1940, and was assigned to Carbide's Fellowship at Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa. He later served as technical representative in the Boston district office, and then joined the fine chemicals division. In 1953 he was appointed a product manager. Mr. Alcorn joined Carbide's Fellowship at Mellon Institute in 1943, and from 1949 to 1953 served as a technical representative in the Baltimore district office. In 1953 he was transferred to the fine chemicals division to work on the market development of aryl chemicals.

Cutter Laboratories Names Houlihan to Research Post

Appointment of Dr. Ralph B. Houlihan as an associate director of research at Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has been announced by Dr. Howard M. Winegarden, vice president for research. Dr. Houlihan has been with Cutter since 1946. During the past year, as director of biological research, he has been in charge of the production of the Salk-type polio vaccine at the Berkeley plant.

Russell C. Moore has been named research representative. He will be in charge of field testing Cutter's new pharmaceutical and hospital products. Mr. Moore, who has been a member of the laboratories' sales force since 1946, takes over his responsibilities from F. R. Finney, who was recently named western division manager of Cutter.

Bristol Labs Names Two

Two organization changes have been announced by Richard A. Anderson, vice-president and director of marketing of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y. Paul T. Rees has assumed the duties of director of trade relations, a newly-created department. Charles T. Harrell has taken over Mr. Rees' former duties as sales manager. Both will make their headquarters at 630 Fifth avenue, New York.

Steroid Hormones Being Offered

Steroid hormones of the androstane group are being offered by Roussel Corporation. Complete information on these products is available from the company at 155 East 44th street, New York 17.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 32*

the two firms because they allegedly continued to violate the law of the face of the cease and desist orders. One case involved a judgment of $70,000 in a suit against a west coast metal firm dealing in kitchen utensils, which reportedly continued to disparage the products of its competitors on the grounds they were dangerous to health. The other case seeks a $50,000 judgment against a commercial film studio for allegedly misrepresenting its services.

The date when the cease and desist order was issued seems to make little difference. The suit against the metal firm is based on alleged violations of an order issued way back in 1940. The pattern of enforcement which the commission is following is to seek a judgment of $5,000 for every violation of the order it can uncover. The metal firm has been accused of fourteen violations, and the photographic studio ten violations.

Trade Briefs

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, has re-assigned Edward P. Gorham to its sales department.

J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn., has elected John E. Grimm vice-president in charge of marketing.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The essential oils market became more settled last week as the Formosa situation grew slightly less ominous. Citronella oil prices held unchanged, failing to advance for the first time in recent weeks. Lemongrass oil prices declined 15 cents per pound in a reversal of the recent upward trend. Cedarleaf oil advanced 25 cents as spot stocks continued to shrink. Production of cedarleaf oil this past season was reported to have been smaller than necessary to cover consumer requirements. Prices will probably continue firm in the immediate future, it was said.

Puerto Rican bay oil advanced 20 cents per pound, following the recent advance in West Indian quality. Celery seed oil was down 50 cents, on spot. The current favorable price of celery seed was said to be responsible to a great extent for the lowering in the spot oil price. Oil of coriander was another seed oil which was lower on spot as a result of stable prices on the seed.

The citrus oils group held unchanged, pricewise, last week. The approach of Spring was expected to see a resumption in demand for these most important flavoring oils. Prices have about touched bottom on orange, lemon and lime oils, according to trade sources and should start to advance in the not too distant future. Reports heard from origin on lime oil indicated a strengthening trend in shipments prices. The perfume oils were quiet, on the whole. Lavender and lavandin oils were reported to be easing. Consumer resistance to the high price levels in lavender flower oil was said to be forcing the market lower and shipment prices from France were reported to be easing.

In the seeds and spices market, prices continued to advance in Jamaica ginger. Number 2 and 3 grade Jamaica were reportedly up 3 cents and 4 cents, respectively, over previously reported levels. Black pepper had gained some strength by late in the week, advancing two cents per pound. Consumer stocks on black pepper were believed to be substantial, however. White pepper was unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2, 3c. per lb.
#3, 4c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, ½c. per lb.
Oil, bay, Puerto Rican, 20c. per lb.
Cedarleaf, 25c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cinnamon #2, 1c. per lb.
Oil, bergamot, 75c. per lb.
Celery seed, 50c. per lb.
Coriander, $1 per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 60c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
135.73	135.91	136.07	145.79

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bay—Puerto Rican bay oil was noted to have advanced 20c. per pound, following the recent advance in the West Indian quality. The current market ranged from $1.75 to $2 per pound. For the 50-55% material.

Bergamot—The spot market declined 75c. per pound last week. Demand was reported to be at slow levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry.

Bois de Rose—The market was quite firm on spot. Current prices ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound.

Camphor—The market continued unchanged. Although the supply situation remains tight, consumer inquiry was reported to have eased slightly. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplywise, oil of camphor was expected to continue tight for some time in the future since it is a by-product in the production of natural camphor and the world demand for this product in recent years has been poor. With synthetic camphor moving into virtually all remaining natural camphor outlets, production of this commodity and hence camphor oil, will continue at low levels, it was said.

Caraway—The market was quiet with prices firm and unchanged. The relative stability of caraway seed prices in recent weeks was seen reflected in the steadiness in the oil quotations.

Cedarleaf—The market was noted to have strengthened considerably on this oil last week. Production this past season fell short of anticipated needs and as a result, prices have advanced. The current market ranged from $2.90 to $3.50 per pound, depending upon seller and quality.

Cedarwood—The spot market held unchanged but very firm last week. The supply situation was expected to continue tight for some time into the future. Current prices ranged from $1 to $1.65 per pound.

Dillweed—The 1954 crop has all been harvested and the market was generally considered to be firm. A late blight slightly damaged the quality of the oil in some areas, but, on an overall basis, the yield this year was expected to prove ample until the next crop in 1955. Buying for pickling requirements in 1955 was expected to commence in February-March, it was said.

Ginger—The market was very firm in ginger oil. The lower priced lots of ginger oil were being snapped up as reports of higher ginger root prices spurred consumers to beat further price rises in the oil. From all appearances ginger oil prices will go higher, of necessity, since the Jamaica ginger root crop was quite short this year.

Lavender—Although the spot market was unchanged, shipment quotations on oil of lavender flower were reported to have come down. Buying of this oil in recent weeks has been at low levels due to consumer resistance against the high price levels currently in effect. It appeared likely that the spot market would decline further but to what extent was unknown.

Lemon—A slightly firmer tone was noted in California lemon oil and it was expected that the market would regain some of its recent loss in the not too distant future. Consumers were reportedly anticipating spring and summer needs and were expected to commence heavier buying.

Lemongrass—The spot market was somewhat easier last week. The situation in the Far East has not deteriorated any further with the result that the commodity market was a bit less bullish than in the preceding week. Spot prices were unchanged, however.

Lime—Reports from origin indicate a bullish trend in lime oil prices, it was said. It was generally felt that prices had hit bottom and that the approach of the consuming season would see a setup in buying and a firming in spot prices.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The spot market was steady and unchanged. Demand for this oil continued at a steady level due to the continued short supply in camphor oil. Spot prices ranged from $1.10 to $1.50 per pound.

Orange—There was no appreciable change in this oil last week. Most trade observers feel that the market has hit bottom and from here on can only advance. The current price range was from 55c. to $1.25 on California oil and from 45c. to $1.25 on the Florida oil.

Petitgrain—Demand for this oil was reported to have eased somewhat, reflecting a switch by some manufacturers of linalool and linalyl acetate to bois de rose oil due to more favorable economic factors in bois de rose compared with petitgrain in regard to yields of these aromatics. According to informed sources, there has always been alternations in the oil used as raw material in linalool manufacture, depending upon current market prices of these oils.

Sage—Dalmatian sage oil declined 60c. per pound. It was currently quoted at $4.90-$7.20 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—The spot market continued to strengthen last week as stocks grew smaller. Mexican anise seed advanced 1c. per pound while Spanish held steady at 42c.

Cassia—The spot market advanced ½c. last week as the political situation in the Far East continued grave. The current market had Batavia cuttings at 17½c. with shortsticks, cracked at 18½c. and longsticks, 19½c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon declined 1c. last week to 58c. per pound. The "0000" grade was steady at 86c.

Fennel—Consumer interest in fennel seed was reported to have picked up slightly as a result of the scarcity and high price of anise seed. The spot market was steady at 11c. to 11½c. per pound for all qualities.

Ginger — Lead by the firmness in Ja-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

maica on newcrop positions number 2 and 3, all grades, advanced slightly last week. At the present time, the only quality available in fair quantity is Split Nigerian, spot and afloat. Some fairly sizable shipments of Cochin ginger were expected this and next month which will tend to improve the overall supply picture. However, Jamaica is very likely to be scarce and high throughout the coming year, it was said.

Number 2 Jamaica ginger advanced 3c. to 45c. while number 3 grade was up 4c., at 44c. per pound. Nigerian split ginger was quite firm at 28c.-28½c.

Mace—The spot market was steady. West Indian mace was noted to have advanced 1c., on spot, bringing the current market to $1.40 per pound for both the West and East Indian qualities.

Mustard Seed—The spot market advanced ½c. on English mustard seed last week and was currently quoted at 12½c.-14c. per pound. Other qualities were unchanged.

Pepper—The spot market was stronger last week on black. Malabar pepper, advancing 2c. to 48c. per pound. White pepper was firm at 77c. Prices were well maintained by a steady consumer off-take during the week. Prices abroad followed very closely the day to day fluctuations in the spot market here. It is still characteristic of the market, however, that when values advanced, fairly sizable quantities must be absorbed in the process. When demand eases, the price tends to ease fractionally.

Reports that January shipments from India will run in the neighborhood of 1100 tons, guarantee a continuity of supplies. Some small lots of Lampong are also coming forward although Sarawak shipments have virtually ceased. These shipments were not felt to be a particularly bearish factor but at the same time, they are large enough to keep the trade from feeling that there is any particular hurry about covering future needs. It is very evident that the reserves held in New York are being maintained by these sizable imports. The fact that prices are about 50 percent lower than they were at this time last year, makes it easier to carry this larger reserve. Probably the only feature in the market that can raise prices to any marked degree is a renascense of inflationary factors caused by the Chinese situation, it was said.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market has eased slightly in the higher end of the price range. Nevertheless the minimum price on Bourbon and Mexican whole beans held unchanged at $10.50 per pound. The statistical position on vanilla beans remains unchanged and recent reports from Madagascar emphasize the fact that the current crop and the total carryover from the previous crop should not total, in the aggregate, more than 200-210 tons as compared with normal export total of 400-500 tons annually.

There was considerable business reportedly done in Madagascar and other production points during the past month. Vanilla consumers in this country have been buying on a hand to mouth basis for the past few months, neglecting to build up inventories on the supposition that the market may continue to ease. Trade sources reason that some of the smaller vanilla holders in Madagascar were willing to reduce prices slightly in order to obtain ready cash. This situation was considered temporary, however, and the opinion was expressed that when consumers, particularly the makers of vanilla extract, start to buy more strongly to cover summer needs, that the market will probably advance higher.

Magnus Southern Post to Jordan

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has appointed Lewis D. Jordan to represent the company in Washington, D. C.; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina and South Carolina. He will work under the supervision of J. W. Felton, jr., assistant vice-president and manager of the MM&R southern sales division. His headquarters will be in Richmond, Va.

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Atlas Appoints Bennett Emulsifiers Plant Head

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the appointment of Robert C. Bennett as manager of its new food emulsifiers plant at Memphis, Tenn. The plant will begin production later this month. Mr Bennett, who was technical superintendent of the company's Atlas Point, Del., plant, has been in Memphis since July assisting with the construction of the plant.

Other appointments announced at the same time were Paul G. Briggs, plant supervisor, and Robert K. Strahorn, chief clerk. Both have been transferred from the company's Atlas Point plant.

Operating personnel for the plant is being recruited from the Memphis area and the selection is almost completed. The Memphis operation is part of a multi-plant expansion of the Atlas chemicals department. Until recently, all of the department's products, which include sorbitol, food emulsifiers and other surface-active agents, were produced at the Atlas Point plant. Increasing demands for food emulsifiers led to construction of two new plants—the one at Memphis, and one in Brantford, Ont., which is operated by a jointly-owned subsidiary company. The Brantford plant began production in October, 1954.

Perfumers Elect Officers, Kilmer Board Chairman

The American Society of Perfumers has announced the election of officers for the coming year, with the slate headed by Everett D. Kilmer, of Lever Bros., Inc., as chairman of the board.

Others elected include: — President, Ernest Shiftan, vanAmeringen-Haebler, Inc.; vice-president, Christian F. Wight, vanAmeringen-Haebler; secretary, William H. Barlow, Orbis Products Corporation, and treasurer, Herbert G. Kainik, Dodge & Olcott, Inc.

Elected directors for three years were Maurice A. Meunier, Les Parfums de Dana, Inc., and Theodore Bumiller, jr., of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. The following applicants were elected to membership:—Miss Selma Weidenfeld, Rhodia, Inc.; Henry G. Gribou and George H. Fuller, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.; Henry H. Retaillau, Perfumery Associates, Inc.; Rene H. Bourguet, American Aromatics, Inc.; Leon Hardy and Bernard J. Chan, van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.; Gustav Carsch, Toni Company; Edward Silkin, Les Parfums de Dana, Inc., and Raymond P. Williams, Dodge & Olcott, Inc.

BDSA Names Asst. Chief, Aluminium Division Director

The Business and Defense Services Administration has announced the appointment of Stanley F. Damkroger as an assistant administrator and the appointment of Harold C. Erskine, of Aluminum Company of America, as director of the aluminum and magnesium division.

Mr. Damkroger is on leave of absence from Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and succeeds Ralph E. Cross, executive vice-president of Cross Company, Detroit, Mich. who will continue as a consultant to BDSA. Mr. Erskine is Alcoa's assistant general manager of the castings division. He succeeds George Perkins, director of the products and applications department of Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky.

Antibiotics Rules Altered

Several amendments to the regulations governing the certification of antibiotic preparations were published in the *Federal Register*, February 4, by the Food and Drug Administration, effective immediately. The amendments extended the certification period for streptomycin sulfate solution from thirty-six months to forty-eight months and the certification period for zinc bacitracin troches from twelve months to twenty-four months under certain conditions.

Fair Trade Invalid in Ark.

The Arkansas supreme court last week ruled as unconstitutional the fair trade or pricefixing law. The court's ruling was unanimous and was based upon a section of the act which holds that a manufacturer or distributor can bind all retailers to sell its products at a specified price by making an agreement on the price with any one retailer.

Goodyear Tire's Chemical Division Adds Robert Barnum to Sales Staff

Robert E. Barnum has joined Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's chemical division as field sales representative in the southeastern district. Mr. Barnum wi headquarter in Atlanta, Ga., and will b engaged primarily in selling "Pliolite resins and latices to the paint industry His sales coverage will include Georgi the Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Missis sippi and part of Tennessee.

Oak Ridge Symposia Set For Presentation in March

The third and fourth Oak Ridge regiona symposia will be presented in South Caro lina and in North Carolina during th month of March.

"Science and Atomic Energy" will be th subject of the third symposium, to be held in Columbia, S. C., March 5, by the Uni versity of South Carolina, in cooperatio with the Savannah River Plant of th Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridg National Laboratory, and the Oak Ridg Institute of Nuclear Studies.

The fourth symposium, "Atomic Energ in Science," is scheduled for March 11 an 12, to be presented by the University o North Carolina, Duke University, an North Carolina State College, in coopera tion with ORNL and the institute. Site of syposium sessions will be divide among the Chapel Hill, Durham, an Raleigh campuses.

Initiated in March, 1954, the regiona symposium program is designed to serv secondary school and undergraduate col lege students and teachers, and make available to the symposia the staff re sources of Oak Ridge installation. Th object of the symposia, in addition to th presentation of information in specifi fields, is the stimulation of student inter est in science and scientific careers.

Obituaries

Henry Hardenbergh

Henry Hardenbergh, chairman of th board of directors of New Jersey Zin Company, New York, died February 9 i New Rochelle, N. Y. He was seventy-tw years old.

Mr. Hardenbergh joined the company a a chemist in 1905. He advanced through various positions and in 1943 was electe president and director and in 1951 chair man of the board.

William J. Sweet

William J. Sweet, a retired expert o nickel and its alloys for Internationa Nickel Company, New York, died February 7 in Westfield, N. J. He was seventy-tw years old. During World War II, h served as a consultant for the navy on th use of nickel and nickel alloys.

Garret G. Ackerson, retired sales mana ger of Allied Chemical & Dye Corpora tion, New York, died February 9 in Hack ensack, N. J. He was seventy-nine year old.

Dr. Leo M. Christensen, a chemical en gineer who had been associated wit chemurgic experiments in Nebraska an Iowa for many years, died February 10 i Kearney, Neb. He was fifty-six years old

George Christenson, sr., an inventor an engineer for Johns-Manville Corporation New York, died February 9 in North Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-four year old. Mr. Christenson had been with th company thirty-two years before his re tirement in 1941 as superintendent o packing and specialties of the Manville N. J., plant.

Dr. Allan P. Colburn, a former researc chemical engineer with the experimenta station in Wilmington, Del., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died February in Baltimore, Md. He was fifty years old

Theodore H. Rider, director of researc for Coty, Inc., New York, died January 3 in New York. He was fifty-one years old He formerly was director of research fo Lever Bros. in New York.

Arthur K. Snowden, property tax con sultant for National Lead Company, New York, died February 10 in Yonkers, N. Y He was sixty-seven years old.

Chester H. Taylor, president of Chica go Pharmacal Company, died February in Chicago. He was sixty-eight years old.

Reilly Tar Names Fisher

The appointment of Charles A. Fisher a plant manager of the Maywood, Indian apolis, Ind., multiple plant operation ha been recently announced by Thomas F Reilly, vice-president of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation. Previous to thi current promotion, Mr. Fisher was in th accounting and sales departments an most recently served as co-ordinator o production with headquarters at the Indi anapolis office.

Protective Coatings Materials

Prime pigments moved in good volume to an active consuming interest from all directions. The outlook was considered good since the full volume of paint trade sales had not yet been felt. Shortages of selenium-containing colors and of nickel pigments confronted users. Other pigments were considered to be in quite ample supply. The alkyd resin outlook was decidedly firmer, with the automobile industry aiding in strengthening the market. Uses in paints were expected to show advances in the weeks ahead. Paint and varnish outlets for maleics maintained an active interest. Producers shipped their output in good volume, but saw no indication of tightness in supply.

Sales of coumarone indene resins to the rubber and tile industries were reported on the upswing and January's sales were expected to rise above those for the same month in 1954. Producers reported a healthy market for petroleum-derived hydrocarbon resins, with demand at least as good as in the recent past and in some instances exceeding it. Demand for terpenes for use as resin extenders was reported slightly advanced in the first weeks of the year.

As phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene derivatives moved into a somewhat tighter position, phthalic esters respond also by becoming a bit tighter. There was as yet no actual shortage of di-octyl-phthalate or di-iso-octyl-phthalate, but the supply positions of both were considered firmer than at the start of the year. Producers as yet reported no big backlog of orders, but they were moving their output almost immediately into consumers' hands.

Prices for all grades of copal and dammar gums were firm. Singapore dammars received heavy buying attention from Japanese and European consumers, which helped add a firmer tone to prices quoted currently in this country. Casein maintained a slightly firmer tone over the past week, with prices ranging from 23c. to 23½c. per pound, duty paid. Few if any spot offers were noted, although there reportedly was material held in this country. However, it was held in firm hands in expectation of better selling conditions in the coming weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Copper oxide, black, 3c. per lb.
red, 3½c. to 15½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
97.12	97.12	97.08	93.78

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Those colors containing selenium remained in very short supply as the government took large amounts that would otherwise have been used to fill civilian needs. Producers felt that there was no end in sight for this particular supply difficulty. The shortage was felt most in the darker shades, using larger amounts of selenium.

Carbon Black—Daily average shipments of furnace black in December, 1954, were 12 percent higher than in the previous month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Contact shipments declined slightly. Production of furnace black declined 12 percent. Shipments were off 4 percent and stocks were reduced by 89,000,000 pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black, as reported by the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec., 1954	98.907	31.814	130.721
Nov., 1954	92.256	30.663	122.919
Dec., 1953	90.210	34,454	124,664

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec., 1954	112.129	39.302	151.431
Nov., 1954	97.015	38.654	135.669
Dec., 1953	83,481	39,510	122.991

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec., 1954	128.757	186.357	315.114
Nov., 1954	141.979	193.845	335.824
Dec., 1953	170,698	233.747	404,445

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Dec., 1954	19.614	18.381	37.995
Nov., 1954	18.631	14.661	33,292
Dec., 1953	16,840	22.453	39,293

Copper Oxides—Prices for black copper oxide moved up to a range of 42c. to 47½c. per lb. Red oxide, 97%, was raised to 64c. per lb. in 500-lb. lots, and 90% material moved to 44½c. per lb. With shortages of copper plaguing the market and causing a much stronger tone not only for the metal but also for related materials, continued strength in oxides was expected in the weeks ahead.

Earth Colors—Prices have held steady after the changes effected at the first of last month. Producers expected no further revisions until at least the end of the quarter, when contracts once again are signed, and possibly not even then. Sales held up very well all during January, it was reported by the makers. At first the active demand was attributed to orders for inventory purposes, but the pace of sales during February has held up well, also, so that some sources now attribute their demand to a generally active consumer interest.

Lead Pigments—Market for pigments remained steady and without unusual feature, following the steady tone in the metal. Producers expected no changes as far as they could see at the present time. Supplies were well able to fill consumers' needs without difficulty.

Nickel Oxides—Black and green nickel oxides remained priced at 76c. per pound, steady following increases at beginning of the year. Shortages of nickel made supplying the market with pigments difficult, and most producers reported finding it impossible to offer as much material as their customers required. Demand continued at a very good level from most consumers, it was stated.

Titanium Pigments—The market was adequately supplied with titanium dioxide, which was quoted at unchanged prices The strike in one producer's plant was settled after one week, and the supply status of these pigments did not suffer noticeably from the halt in production. No changes in quotations were expected in the industry, it was reported.

Zinc Pigments — Prices for pigments were expected to advance only if the metal went up considerably. Over the past week there were no changes. Demand was reported to be quite good, and during January was estimated to have been some 5 to 10 percent ahead of that for January of 1954. A good demand was felt from most consumers in the market, and did not originate in any one industry in particular. The heaviest demand from the paint industry was not expected to materialize until about the first of March, it was stated. Consumption in the tire industry was rated quite satisfactory in the trade, and was expected to continue at a good level until perhaps the end of the second quarter, when it would likely taper off to some extent.

Synthetic Resins

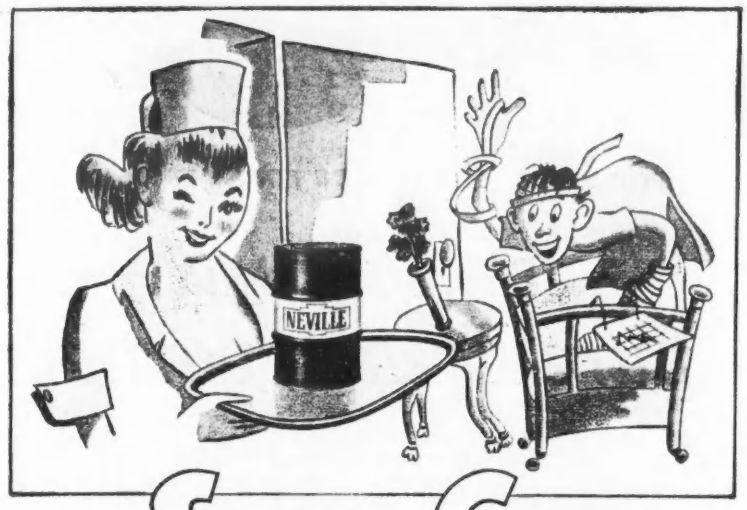
Alkyds—The automobile industry has aided in strengthening the market for alkyds. However, demand has also been good from almost all consuming industries. Uses in latex base paints has been quite steady, and was expected to show advances in the coming months. Most producers reported a very good showing for January. A somewhat firmer market was indicated since as yet there has been no discernable slackening in consumer buying.

Coumarone Indenes—Sales of coumarone indene resins to the rubber and tile industry were reported on the upswing and January's showing for total sales was expected to rise above that for the same month in 1954. Prices remained stable, as they have for quite some time.

Maleics—Paint and varnish outlets were reported to be maintaining a satisfactory volume of buying, with the furniture business also in the market for substantial amounts. Producers saw virtually an untroubled market at the present and were shipping their output in good volume. There were no indications of tightness in supply, however, as present production facilities appeared to be quite ample for today's expanded market.

Phenolics—A gradually increased usage for phenolics kept material moving well, although the present level of output was quite ample for consumers' needs. Consumption for shell molding was reported

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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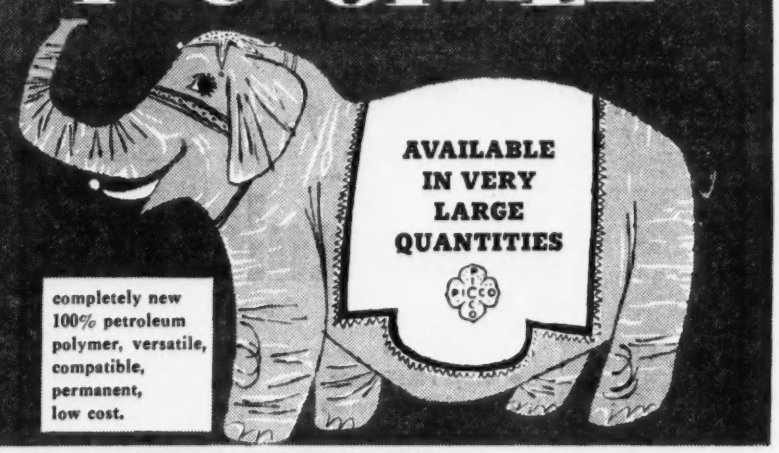

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to be advancing satisfactorily and showed definite long-term growth possibilities. Overall demand has shown some increase in the immediate past, after being somewhat slower than the resin industry as a whole.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Producers reported healthy market conditions for petroleum-derived hydrocarbon resins, with demand at least as good as in the recent past and in some instances exceeding it. Industry sources felt that with these resins priced competitively in comparison to other products, demand over the first quarter would make a good showing.

Polyethylenes—Demand was reported to be growing and was found to be taking up the added capacity made available in the industry. Established outlets maintained an active buying demand over the past several weeks and increased applications indicated that further expansion of consumption would be noted.

Polyvinyl Acetate—The growth pattern for this material was reported as being very definitely upward. Customers' demands were found to be increasing by almost all sources in the market. The industry's total capacity was heading upward in order to meet increased customer demand for coatings and other applications.

Terpenes—Demand for use as resin extenders was reported slightly advanced in the first weeks of the year. One producer stated that demand was noticeably better than last year at this time, and that consumption promised to continue at an active rate to those industries needing the material.

Lacquer Materials

Di-Butyl-Phthalate—Some sources in the industry reported a somewhat short supply condition for this material, but most believed that it was a temporary situation, and that supplies for the long run were amply available. Consumers were active in the market over the past several weeks, and the consensus of opinion in the industry was that this quarter's showing would hit an entirely satisfactory level.

Di-Iso-Octyl-Phthalate—With phthalic anhydride and other naphthalene derivatives moving into a tighter position, phthalic esters responded also with a movement toward a tighter position. There was as yet no actual shortage of DIOP, but the supply position was definitely considered firmer than it was at the start of the year. A great deal depended upon consuming demand over the coming weeks. The present situation was considered a healthy development and added a bullish tone to the market for phthalates.

Di-Octyl-Phthalate—Material was in a shorter position, a condition noted for di-iso-octyl-phthalate as well. The tightening position of phthalic anhydride was held responsible. Producers of DOP were as yet reporting no big backlog of orders, but they were moving their output almost immediately into consumers' hands. Prices were considered reasonably firm at present levels.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Prices were firm for all grades, with especial strength noted for DBB Manila. Heavy buying on the part of consumers in other countries was held responsible for the gradually rising price level for these materials. Some sources in the trade felt that consumers in this country would find it advantageous to fill their needs ahead, instead of being as inventory-conscious as they are currently and have been in recent months. However, from the consumers' point of view, the material represented a substantial investment and was one that had to be held down as much as possible, a policy followed for other materials as well.

Dammar Gum—Singapore dammars received heavy buying attention from Japanese and European consumers, which helped add a firmer tone to currently quoted prices in this country. At the same time, domestic users maintained a good demand. Most users seemed to be attempting to get the most value possible from the material they bought, and in a number of instances were blending natural and synthetic resins to increase the efficiency of their finished product. Singapore dammar No. 1 was quoted from 40c. to 42c. per pound, but these quotations, it was reported, were very firm and were due to advance momentarily, due to the present strength at the source.

Shellac—The market was a bit firmer last week, but showed little overall change. No real weakness was detected, according to trade sources. Recent reports concerning the size of the next crop were considered to be premature. Dealers in this country felt that there would not be any materially higher prices in the weeks im-

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#680 MINERAL BLACK — To make Black Lusterless paint for use over sealed wood, as on wood barges above waterline. Also for use in other Government specification coatings.

#680 MULTICEL — A. Diatomaceous Silica, generally used as a flatting agent and extender pigment. This grade will produce a non-secular flatness required in the lusterless enamels covered by Government specifications.

ALL SPECIFICATIONS CONFORM TO EXACTING GOVERNMENT FORMULAS

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mediately ahead, and hoped that an easier trend would materialize.

Buying demand was quite good throughout the week as consumers came into the market in volume to fill their needs. Some trade sources maintained that buying was mostly for immediate needs, and that very little if any forward purchases were being made.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — The market maintained a slightly firmer front last week, with Argentina holding to a floor price of 18½ cents less 2. The most important factor in the situation was considered the question of how much material France would have to offer. Until that country came into the market, Argentine shippers would have the final say as to prices. Consumers held back on placing orders, it was reported, in the belief that they might obtain more advantageous offers later. Prices for shipment ranged from 23c. to 23½c. per pound, duty paid, up ½c. from the minimum quotation of the previous week. Few if any spot offers were heard, although there was material being held in this country, it was reported. However, it was held in firm hands in expectation of better selling conditions in the coming weeks.

Glue—Prices for hide glue held at the levels established December 15, when lower priced grades were reduced 1½ cent to 2 cent per pound. Producers felt that quotations were in line at the present, and expected no changes in the weeks ahead. It was pointed out that with prices at their current levels, profit margins are exceedingly narrow, and it was considered doubtful if producers could realize any profit at all if further reductions were effected. Glue inventories were reported as fairly high, and easily ample to insure an adequate supply over the weeks ahead. Imports continued at about the same volume as in the past months, making up approximately 12 percent of the volume of material available to consumers in this country.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during November and December.

Production

	December	November
Hide, glue, total	4,598,186	4,252,001
Low grade	1,381,863	1,463,413
Medium grade	1,191,704	1,198,269
High grade	1,104,015	773,598
Extra high grade	920,604	816,721
Bone glue, total	5,513,477	5,233,584
Green	4,252,824	4,019,834
Extracted	1,260,653	1,213,750
Glue, total	10,111,663	9,485,585

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	3,864,388	4,018,243
Low grade	1,479,999	1,638,666
Medium grade	1,107,933	1,113,218
High grade	666,762	671,385
Extra high grade	609,694	594,974
Bone glue, total	4,927,023	5,198,648
Green	3,649,034	3,896,867
Extracted	1,277,989	1,301,781
Glue, total	8,791,411	9,216,891

Stocks

Hide glue, total	28,273,158	27,539,360
Low grade	10,898,102	10,995,946
Medium grade	6,697,783	6,606,869
High grade	6,308,696	5,878,878
Extra high grade	4,368,577	4,057,667
Bone glue, total	12,496,497	11,910,043
Green	7,715,598	7,111,808
Extracted	4,780,899	4,798,235
Glue, total	40,769,655	39,449,403

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 4	Mon. Feb. 7	Tues. Feb. 8	Wed. Feb. 9	Thur. Feb. 10
Drums—					
I	...	...	...	$8.14§	...
K	$8.51	...	$8.40	...	$8.40
M	8.10	$8.10	...	8.10	...
N	...	8.10	8.37§	8.15	8.45
WG	...	8.24§	8.20	...	...
WW	8.34	8.38	8.34§	8.36§	8.33
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
M	...	...	8.01§	7.97	8.00
WG	...	...	...	...	8.35
WW	8.70	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 4)—
K or better, $7.85; M, $7.87½; WG, $8.375

Sales, USDA
638* 574* 475* 431* 640*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
through M $9.10, N $9.15, WG $9.20, WW $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5625	.565	.555	...	.565
Sales	4,000¶	4,000¶	24,000¶	...	8,000¶

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Britain Frees Animal Fats

The United Kingdom now permits imports from any source of animal—excluding marine animal—oils, fats and greases other than butter, lard and unrendered pig fat, according to the Department of Commerce. Thus, open individual licenses for import of premier jus and oleo stock are not longer required, and imports of these items from the United States will be freely admitted.

N.J. Zinc Sales Company Posts Go to Stutz, Jones

New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, New York, has announced the appointment of G. F. A. Stutz as manager of the pigment division, succeeding F. W. Jones who has become assistant to the vice-president.

Mr. Stutz, who recently was promoted to manager of technical service, will continue to supervise the activities of that unit. He is a veteran of thirty-two years' service with the parent company, most of that time in the research department. He became manager of research in 1951. Later he was made assistant general manager of New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), at Palmerton, Pa.

Mr. Jones has been in pigment sales work for the company for forty-eight years. He was placed in charge of this activity in 1950. In his new position he will assist R. C. Kenly, vice-president of New Jersey Zinc Sales Company.

Emulsol Sales Position to Raven

Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced the appointment of Arthur Raven as assistant sales manager.

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Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

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Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
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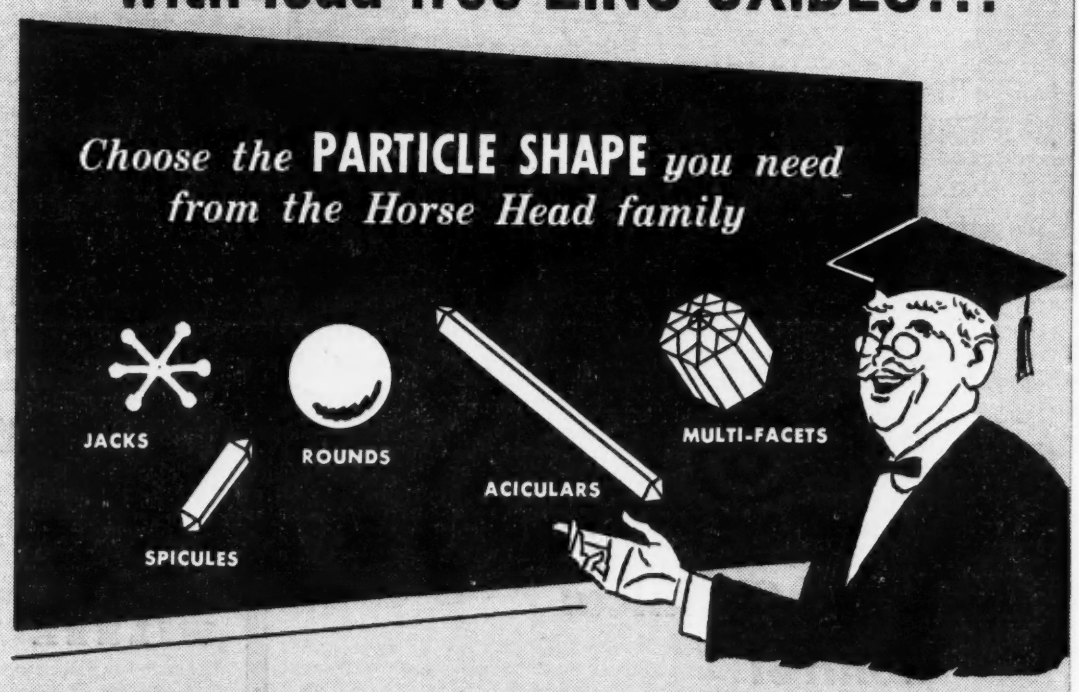

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REPRESENTATIVE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Glidden Nubian Division Names Miller to Sales Post

Lowell H. Miller has been appointed an industrial sales representative for the Nubian Industrial Division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Miller's career in the field of industrial finishes began in 1925 when he joined Dodge Brothers Motor Car Company as a paint chemist. Subsequently, he served as a chemist and paint engineer for the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation and as chief chemist and paint engineer for the Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corporation.

Before becoming associated with Glidden, he helped establish and served as manager of the Vedoc Paint Division of Ferro Enamel Company. Mr. Miller, who joined Glidden last year as a Pacific region industrial sales representative in Los Angeles, will make his headquarters at the Nubian Industrial Division offices at 1855 North Leclaire avenue, Chicago.

Stahl Forms New Division

Stahl Finish Company has organized a new polyvinyl chemicals division. Dr. Harold Naidus has been named director of development and sales and Max Potash has been made manager of the new division. Dr. Naidus formerly was director of research of the American Polymer Company, a unit of Borden Company's chemical division. Mr. Potash previously was the chief engineer of American Polymer. The plant and laboratories of Stahl's new division are located in Peabody, Mass.

Pest Control Meeting

—Continued from page 7

associate insect toxicologist at Oregon State, will speak on "Toxicity of Pest Control Materials," and Dr. Ed Bushing, of Paramount Pest Control, Oakland, Calif., will speak on "Food Plant Pests of the Pacific Northwest and Problems in Their Control." A panel discussion will follow on "Pest Control in Stored Grain," with Don Whiteaker serving as moderator. Taking part will be:—Pete Stallcop, G. H. Hansen, Bob Avery and Dave Brannon. Mr. Spear will then present a talk on "Khapra Beetle as a Potential Pest in the Pacific Northwest."

On March 2 the program will open with a presentation on "Sound Principles of Advertising," by the staff of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. Harlem B. Ives, president of the NPCA, will give an address on "Good Business Ethics and the Role of th NPCA in Their Development." A panel d "Legislation and the Pest Control Indu try" will follow, with W. L. Erickson ser ing as moderator. The following will tak part:—Wayne K. Davis, Harlem B. Ive D. V. Turkian, Virgil Strong and J. I Patterson. During the afternoon there wi be a general question and answer perio

Houghton Elects Dr. Eaton Vice-President of Productio

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, ha elected Dr. James T. Eaton to fill the new ly-created position of vice-president charge of production. Dr. Houghton wi assume responsibility for Houghton's d manufacturing plants and will continue head the research staff.

Herbert M. Michael, plant engineer, ha been assigned full responsibility for th company's works engineering departmen garage and printing department, as well a maintenance of buildings, plants an equipment. Joseph G. McCracken, deve opment engineer, will supervise the new ly-created engineering department, th hydraulic development department an the leather inspection department.

ACS Cincinnati Parley

—Continued from page 5

featured by the division of chemical liter ture.

Resources of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mi sissippi, and Alabama will be surveyed a symposium sponsored by the division chemical marketing and economics. Oth symposia of this division will deal wi the education of chemists for sales an market research and the development an marketing of new solvents.

"Taste and Odor Aspects of Paints, Pla tics and Printing Inks" is the title of symposium to be headed by Dr. J. Ke neth Craver, of Monsanto Chemical Co pany, which is planned by the divisio of paint, plastics and printing ink chem istry. Trips by the visiting chemists an chemical engineers to industrial plan and laboratories in the Cincinnati ar are being arranged by local committees.

Trade Briefs

Detroit Paint Salesmen's Club h elected Lee Webb, of Reardon Compan president.

General Plastics Corporation, Paterso N. J., has named Paul S. Hess technic director.

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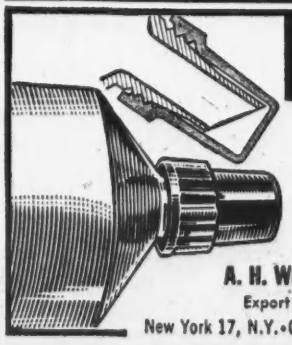
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Olive Oil Export Curbs Are Revised by Greece

All quantitative restrictions now are eliminated on Greek exports of virgin, wholly refined, or blended olive oil packed in steel drums or lithographed containers, according to the Department of Commerce. Export approval by the Bank of Greece is required, however, to insure payment in foreign exchange.

Export licenses will be issued on a first-come-first-served basis for 10,000 metric tons of olive oil of ordinary quality, that is, having an acidity of more than 1 degree, or neutralized, but not refined, olive oil. Exports of olive oil on consignment require special approval.

The export tax on ordinary-quality olive oil of 5 drachmas (approximately US 16 cents) per dollar of the f.o.b. value is reduced to 3 drachmas (10 cents).

Exports of refined, blended, and virgin olive oil, packed in steel drums or lithographed containers are exempted from the tax of 4 drachmas per dollar of the f.o.b. value previously in effect.

S. C. Johnson Appoints Int'l Division Executives

The board of directors of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis., has elected Howard M. Packard international vice-president and treasurer and approved other appointments in the international division. Mr. Packard, who heads the financial division of the company, will continue to direct the affairs of that unit. William C. Kidd, Ernest E. Estes and Curtis A. Pringle have been named to newly-created posts as regional directors. They will supervise Johnson's interests outside the United States and work with subsidiary companies and distributors abroad.

CSC, Lilly Unveil Antibiotic

—*Continued from page 5*

cases receiving cycloserine alone showed no apparent advantage for the three combined antibiotics, the clinicians said.

Eight Severe TB Cases Improve

The other eight patients had severe tuberculosis of recent origin. They previously had received no antimicrobial drugs. Each of these showed improvement in all five categories of evaluation. Drs. Epstein, Nair and Boyd, all of the department of medicine of the New York Medical College, conducted the tuberculosis trials in the tuberculosis division of New York's Metropolitan Hospital.

Cycloserine has shown some toxicity, being withdrawn in four cases, the clinicians reported. On the basis of their preliminary study, Dr. Epstein and his associates concluded that the cycloserine "exerts a powerful anti-tuberculosis effect."

The tuberculosis conference also was told that cycloserine is "a practical urinary antiseptic in ambulatory cases and especially effective in stubborn infections of the genito-urinary tract."

This evaluation was expressed in a paper read by Dr. Henry Welch, of the Food and Drug Administration. Dr. Welch summarized personal communications from clinicians and gave results of FDA studies of blood and urine levels obtained with cycloserine.

A total of seventy-one patients with genito-urinary troubles were treated with cycloserine by three clinical investigators —Dr. George R. Nagamatsu and Dr. Lois Lillick, of the New York Medical College, and Dr. Russell D. Herrold, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Dr. Welch Summarizes Findings

Dr. Welch summarized their finding as follows:—

1. Good clinical results were obtained in forty-six of sixty-two stubborn infections of the genito-urinary tract which had resisted all other treatment.

2. In thirty-six of the cases responding favorably, the infecting organisms were cleared from the urinary tract. (Twenty-one cases were mixed infections representing fourteen types of infecting organisms.)

3. Nine patients were treated prophylactically (to prevent infection) with good results.

In a joint statement, J. Albert Woods, president of Commercial Solvents, and Eugene N. Beesley, Eli Lilly president, said:—

"While 'Seromycin' looks promising in the treatment of tuberculosis and genito-urinary infections, it is still too early to define the extent of its medical usefulness.

"The record shows that other drugs which at first produced remarkable results were prematurely hailed as 'cures' for tuberculosis. While some of these drugs subsequently have found their places as valuable therapeutic agents, their limitations are now understood. This experience dictates caution in evaluating 'Seromycin.'

"Months of additional clinical work will be necessary before a decision can be made about marketing 'Seromycin.' If these further studies show the antibiotic to be medically useful, it is planned that Commercial Solvents will produce it in its Terre Haute plant and Eli Lilly & Co. will market it both in the United States and abroad."

VA to Conduct Pilot Study

The Veterans Administration, meanwhile, announced that it will conduct a pilot study of cycloserine's clinical effectiveness. VA said it decided to undertake the cycloserine study because preliminary clinical tests indicate the new antibiotic has a chance of being as effective as the other drugs it is using in its tuberculosis chemotherapy program. VA said the pilot study will be limited in extent until more is known of it usefulness as compared with drugs now commonly in use.

Mallinckrodt
STEARATES
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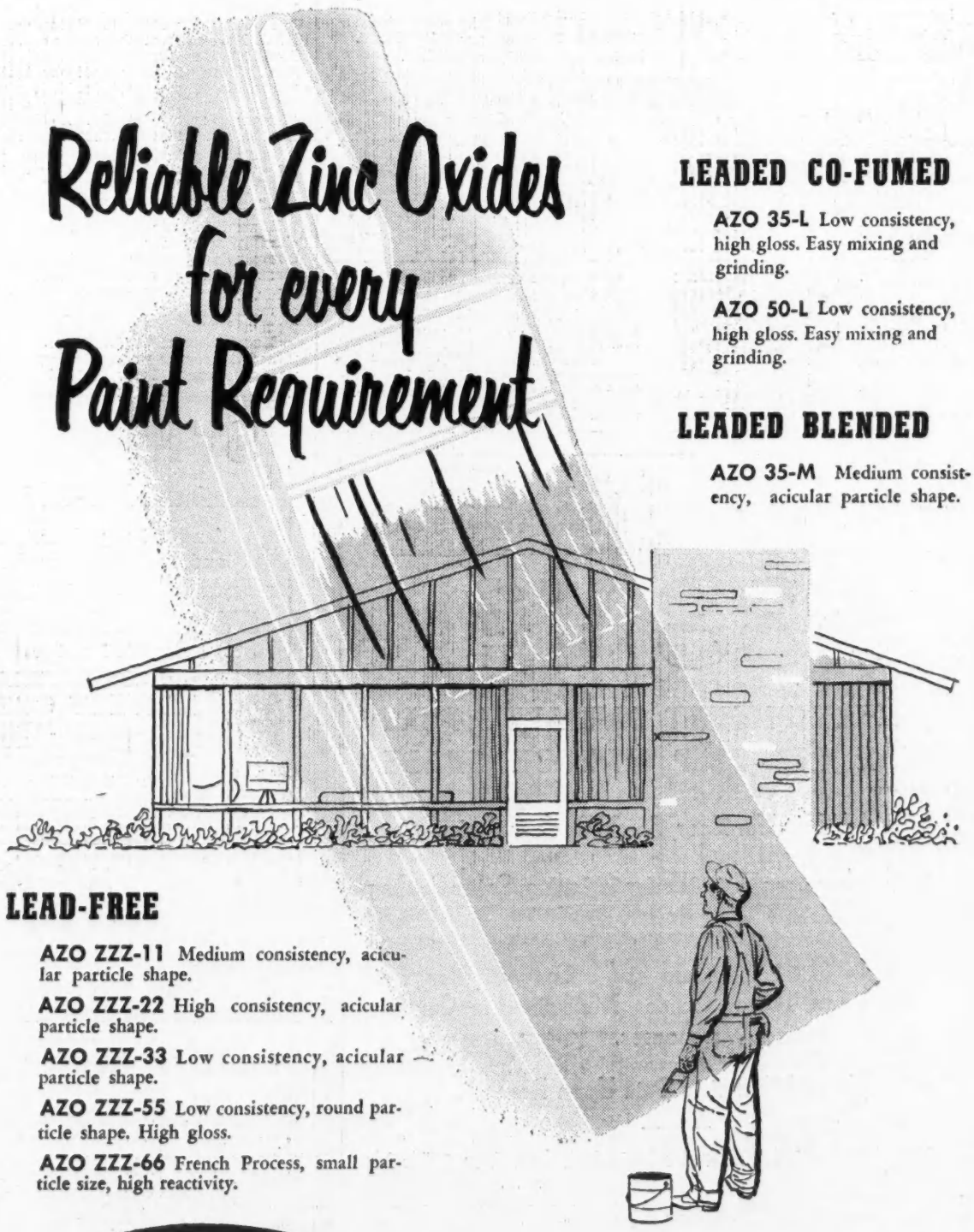

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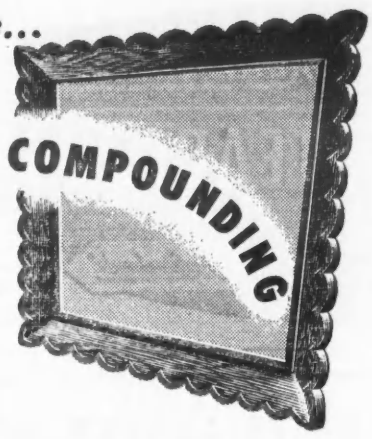

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Chemical Separation Lecture Series Will Start February 23

Ten top authorities on chemical separation technics will speak in a lecture series to be sponsored by the American Chemical Society's New York section beginning Wednesday, February 23, in the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation building, 30 east 42nd street.

The latest scientific methods of isolating the components of complex substances will be described in the series, which will be held on consecutive Wednesday nights through April 27 from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The series, which is entitled "Separation Technics in Chemistry," will consist of the following lectures:—

February 23, "Chromatography—General," Prof. H. G. Cassidy of Yale University; March 2, "Paper Chromatography—"Steroids," Dr. Kenneth Savard of Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology; March 9, "Ion-Exchange Chromatography," Dr. W. H. Stein of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; March 16, "Counter-Current Extraction," Dr. L. C. Craig of Rockefeller Institute, and March 23, "Distillation I," Dr. C. E. Morrell of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Also, March 30, "Distillation II—High Vacuum Still," Dr. K. C. Hickman, chemical consultant; April 6, "Diffusion," Dr. H. G. Drickamer of University of Illinois; April 13, "Fractional Crystallization," Dr. R. S. Tipson of Mellon Institute; April 20, "Zone Electrophoresis," Dr. H. Kunkel of Rockefeller Institute, and April 27, "Isotope Separation," Dr. I. Kaplan of Brookhaven National Laboratories.

Monsanto Appoints Otto P.A. For Kearny Inorganics Plant

Edward L. Otto has been named purchasing agent for Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division plant now being built at Kearny, N. J.

Mr. Otto first joined Monsanto in 1937 as an expediter at the W. G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill. He was transferred to Muscle Scoals, Ala., in 1952, and in 1953 joined the company's purchasing and traffic department. Early in 1954 he transferred to the engineering department of the inorganic chemicals division in connection with purchasing activities in Idaho for the company's recently completed eighth phosphorus furnace.

Petroleum Chemicals Elects Officers, Directors

Officers and directors of the recently-organized Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., have been announced jointly by Continental Oil Company and Cities Service Company, both of which own a 50 percent interest in the new petrochemical firm. W. Alton Jones of Cities Service Company, will serve as chairman of the board of Petroleum Chemicals, Inc. L. F. McCollum, of Continental Oil Company, has been elected president.

Other officers announced were:—Vice-president, A. P. Frame, Cities Service; vice-president, Harold G. Osborn, Continental; secretary and treasurer, B. R. Johnstone, Cities Service; assistant secretaries, Klein Blinn, Continental Oil and C. B. Wedum, Cities Service.

Dewey & Almy Purchases Site for Plastic Bag Plant

Purchase of 200 acres of land near Greenville, S. C., for construction of a third plant to manufacture "Cryovac" plastic bags for packaging meats, poultry and cheese has been announced by Bradley Dewey, jr., vice-president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Construction will begin immediately and the new plant is expected to be in operation by mid-summer, Mr. Dewey said. It will be managed by Edward F. Beyer, jr., who has been plant manager at Lockport, N. Y. He will be succeeded by R. A. Miller at Lockport, with Harry A. Brown, assistant manager.

Trade Briefs

Rinshed - Mason Company, Anaheim, Calif., has appointed Ray L. Marshall, jr., industrial sales representative.

Miss Edna Turnbull of the Boston office of Stein, Hall & Co. has retired after forty-six years of service.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming demand for oils and fats continued light and spotty last week. While trading for edible oils lacked volume, prices were firmer and fractionally higher for cottonseed and corn oils. Peanut oil was quiet and more or less nominal.

Crude coconut oil was irregular, but became steadier due to moderate trading which brought back prices to levels prevailing a week ago. Copra was quiet and slightly lower.

Short covering strengthened the tallow market and quotations were lifted fractionally. This was reflected in greases which also were higher. However, demand for edible animal fats continued slow due to the lack of export interest and oleo oil and stearine continued unsettled. Lard also was quiet and lower.

Tung oil was stronger, and advanced fractionally, before the announcement by CCC that it would offer a part of its stocks for sale at prices to be named shortly. This materially reduced buying interest, though the market remained steady at the higher level. While linseed oil demand was limited to fill-in needs, prices were advanced slightly due to the lower cost of meal. Dehydrated castor oil in drums was maintained at the recent reduction of ½ cent per pound. Producers withdrew quotations of tankcars, which were available on request. Recent sales of tankcars were reported at concessions on firm bids.

Trading in oilmeals continued slow, chiefly for nearby delivery. Cottonseed and soybean meals were easy and off $1 per ton. Linseed meal was weak and nominal with resellers dominating the market.

In vegetable waxes, the market was bare of German montan wax with last sales reported at an advance of 3 cents per pound. Japan wax was lower on spot, off 1 cent per pound, due to the lower cost of replacements from Japan. Improved demand was reported for refined carnauba grades, while trading in crude was limited.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 1.5c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, montan, German, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 5c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, oleo, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 12, 1954
114.16	114.50	113.37	100.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand for domestic grades continued restricted to actual needs. Interest in tankcars was slow. Producers were not quoting tankcar quantities, but quotations were available on request. Brazilian No. 1 was quiet and nominal at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Coconut—Market was steadier, following sales of crude at 12½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast. Sellers were holding at 12⅞c. at the close. Tankcars were offered at 14⅛c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Prices were stronger and slightly higher with competing oils. Crude was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, following sales at ⅛c. less.

Cottonseed — Bleachable cottonseed futures trading was quite active last week. Market developed a firmer tone, but early fractional price gains were not sustained and closing about unchanged for the week. Speculative buying was fairly active, with trade interests hedging against crude purchases. Consuming demand showed moderate improvement. Refined salad was slightly higher at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed was in fair request. Prices were firmer, advancing ⅛c. per pound. Sales were reported at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 12⅞c. nominal Valley, and 12⅝c. nominal, Texas.

Department of Agriculture has requested offers to process approximately 2,779,900 pounds of salad oil from Commodity Credit Corp.-owned cottonseed oil. Offers on form OPO-7/55 must be received by USDA not later than 5 P.M. (EST) Feb. 16 for acceptance by midnight Feb. 18. Of the quantity required 2,529,900 pounds are to be packed in one-gallon cans, and 250,000 pounds in five-gallon cans. Cans must be packed in new export cases for delivery during March. Offer forms may be obtained from the Oils and Peanut Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Offers should be submitted to the above office.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	65	15.35	15.13	15.12@15.15
May	85	15.46	15.23	15.25S
July	112	15.43	15.20	15.22S
September	28	15.22	15.00	15.07S
October	2	15.13	15.13	14.95@14.98
December	5	15.02	14.95	14.95@15.00

Total sales, 297 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and crude soybean at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur. Cottonseed meal offered at $69 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $18 per ton, sacked and $14 bulk, same basis.

Linseed—This market was quiet, but firm, reflecting lower cost of meal. While new business was confined to fill-in needs, consumers continued to withdraw large quantities against former contracts. Raw oil was advanced to 12.4c. per pound, tanklivery and 12.6c. for April-June.

Minneapolis.—Stagnant was the word for the linseed oil market the past week, crushers reported. Increasing world tensions, namely, the change in leadership in the Soviet Union, and Formosa developments, were being watched by the trade to see if they would have any inflationary aspect on the domestic economy. On the nearby scene, however, these developments had no market affect. The bulk warehouse basing price on raw oil held steady at 12.5c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Tankcars were higher at 12.4c. a pound for February-March delivery and at 12.6c. for April-June.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6,060,000	3,740,000
Since Sept. 1	181,160,000	145,280,000

Flaxseed — Trading continued light. Prices irregular and slightly lower.

Minneapolis.—Crushers boosted cash flaxseed bids 2c. a bushel the past week, placing spot and to-arrive offerings at $3.38, delivered Minneapolis which were later reduced to $3.36. Trading remained narrow, however. Spot cash purchases amounted to 11 cars and 10,000 bushels in trucklots To-arrive bookings totaled 15 cars and 39,000 bushels in trucklots. Receipt of flaxseed for all accounts during the week amounted to 122 cars as against 113 the preceding week and 146 cars a year ago. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 30 cars as against 37 the previous week and 24 cars in the like week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	213,500	243,250	52,500	40,250
Since Sept. 1	18,766,350	13,527,120	4,165,000	2,763,700

Olive — Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices remained firm, ranging from $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

All quantitative restrictions have been eliminated on Greek exports of virgin, wholly refined, or blended olive oil of less than 1 degree acidity packed in steel drums or lithographed containers. Export licenses will be issued on a first-come-first-served basis for 10,000 metric tons of olive oil of ordinary quality, that is, having an acidity of more than 1 degree, or neutralized, but not refined, olive oil. The export tax on ordinary-quality olive oil 5 drachmas (approximately US $0.16) per dollar of the f.o.b. value was reduced to 3 drachmas (0.10). Exports of refined, blended, and virgin olive oil, packed in steel drums or lithographed containers are exempted from the tax of 4 drachmas per dollar of the f.o.b. value previously in effect.

Oiticica—Buying interest continued to lag and market was more or less nominal. Liquid was quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 16c. to 16½c per pound, depending upon quantity.

Palm—Trading was reported light and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Color Gardner 1933	1	—	3
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Acid Value	200	—	205
Iodine Value (WIJS)	85	—	100

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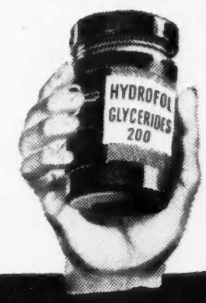

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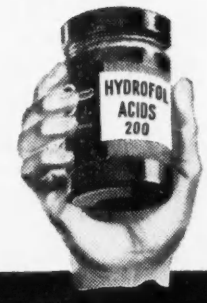

Hydrofol Acids 200

SPECIFICATIONS

86-88	Melting Point (°C)		
70-74	Titre (°C)		70-74
4 Max.	Acid Number		172-182
177-181	Saponification Value		182-187
3 Max.	Iodine Value		4 Max.
155 Min.	Hydroxyl Value		147 Min.
138 Min.	Acetyl Value		133 Min.

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spotty. Clarified on spot was unchanged at 13c. to 14c. per pound, according to quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 11½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel — Business was reported inactive. Denatured oil was merely nominal at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut — Business was reported slow. Imported crude oil was nominal at 18¼c. per pound, tank cars, f.o.b. New Orleans. Refined oil was quoted at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Consuming inquiry was quiet. Refined oil was maintained at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and 16½c., March delivery.

Soybean—Market was unsettled at the close and lost fractional early gains. Trading was moderate. Crude was sold at 12⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, February delivery; 12c., March; 11⅞c. April-June and 11¾c., July, same basis. Refined salad was unchanged at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	18	12.33	12.12	12.09@12.12
May	29	12.08	11.90	11.92S
July	26	11.80	11.70	11.68@11.73
September	5	11.50	11.42	11.42@11.48
October	21	11.41	11.30	11.28@11.34
December	18	11.33	11.25	11.20@11.24

Total sales, 117 contracts.

Tung—CCC's intention to offer tung oil at prices to be announced shortly caused consuming demand to dry up. Before the announcement sales were reported at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, up ¼c. per pound. Some sellers were holding at 23½c. Drums were higher at 24¾c to 25½c per pound, spot according to quantity. Domestic oil also was stronger with trading up to 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 23c., asked.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—The market firmed somewhat with trading light due to overall unsettled conditions. Sales were restricted to immediate requirements.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 21c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 20¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 25.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 12¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound; refined, 17½c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13¼c. per pound, California; 12¾c. per pound, Texas; refined, 16¼c. per pound. Linseed, 13.5c. per pound, February-March; 13.7c. per pound April forward. Peanut, crude, 18¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Southwest; refined, 22c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12⅜c. per pound; refined, 15⅞c. per pound. Tung, 23¼c., f.o.b. New York.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was quiet and nominal. Shipments were quoted at $110 per ton, c.&f. New York.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	2,795,100	3,396,000
Previous week	2,118,650	1,200,000
Corresponding week, 1954	1,019,700	.....
Total this year	20,015,750	9,926,000
Corresponding period, 1954	16,249,800	2,440,000

Cocoa Butter—This market was weak, declining 5c. per pound. Prices ranged from 78c. to 83c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were quiet and unchanged. Prompt shipment was quoted at $177.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was firmer and slightly higher due to improved demand for export. Domestic business continued restricted to actual needs. Yellow grease was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white all hog, 9c.; not all hog, 8¼c.; house, 7½c. and brown, 6½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was easier and off fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12.20c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was easy and lower. Business was slow. Drums ranged from 15½c. to 16c. per pound, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was inactive and nominal at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow — Short covering stiffened the market and prices were slightly higher. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8½c.; special, 8⅛c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis. Edible tallow was unchanged and nominal at 10¾c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—While trading was quiet, the market remained firm. Offers for shipment were limited and prices were held at 10⅛c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Oil on spot was higher at 10½c. per pound, drums ex warehouse.

Refined Fish—Business was reported spotty and restricted to actual needs. Light pressed was unchanged at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and nominal. Old crop oil was nominal at 9c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and new crop at 8c., same basis.

Los Angeles.—Inquiry for crude fish oils market continued fair with only light trading reported. Resale crude sardine oil offerings were still available at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles, tankcar basis. Tuna oil, with limited production, quoted 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Supply of Canadian herring oil remained light with quotations nominal at 8¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian funds.

Fatty Acids

Conditions in this market were unchanged and firm. New business was reported spotty and limited to actual needs, while active demand continued for delivery against former contracts. Oleic and stearic acids were well held at former levels. Vegetable acids also were strong, reflecting the higher cost of basic materials.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices have dropped but demand continued light. Offerings were freer. Buying interest was still limited to nearby shipment. Meal forty-one percent was available at $68 to $69 per ton sacked Memphis; $71. North Alabama; $73 Georgia, and $71 South Carolina mills for February-March shipment.

Linseed Meal — Business still slow. Prices weak and lower.

Minneapolis.—Pressure continued on linseed meal and the market worked lower. Feed manufacturers bought supplies only as needed and they preferred to keep inventories down. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, were nominal at $64.50 to $65 per ton, bulk, car-

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lots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was quoted, by crushers at $70 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	12,720,000	14,210,000
Since Sept. 1	343,920,000	341,210,000

Soybean Meal—Shipments continued to move at a fairly regular pace although there was no heavy buying interest for any particular delivery. Demand continued principally for nearby shipment. Prices were soft and quoted at $65 per ton bulk Decatur, unrestricted for February-March; $64.50 for March-September. Southeastern meal was quoted at $68 per ton bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for February-March. Supplies were ample, considering demand. Production in the southeast was a little heavier than normal for this time of the year.

Waxes

Beeswax—Scarcity and firmness of crude grades continued to feature this market. Trading in crude was light due to limited offerings. Refined grades were in fair request and well held at unchanged quotations. African crude was maintained at 61c. to 62c. per pound. Brazilian was quoted at 70c. per pound. New York, prompt delivery, with offers limited.

Carnauba — Improved demand was reported for refined grades, while interest in crude continued slow. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady for all grades. No. 3, Ceara crude was unchanged at 66c. to 69c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 71c. to 73c. per pound, same basis. No. 1 yellow Ceara was held at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.05 to $1.07 per pound.

Japan—This market was easier and quotations were off about 1c. per pound, due to the lower cost of replacements from Japan. Stocks on spot were quoted at 46c. to 47c. per pound, according to quantity.

Montan—Stocks of German wax on spot was practically unavailable and market was merely nominal at 22c. per pound. Holders of small stocks were not offering. Offers from primary sources were reported nil.

Castor Beans World Output Only Slightly Lower in '54

World production of castor beans last year approximated 559,000 short tons, or only 3,000 tons short of the 1953 outturn, according to estimates made by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The estimate is preliminary, it was explained, as production figures for many countries are not available yet.

The agency said, however, that the only significant changes from 1953 appear to have occurred in Brazil, where production reportedly is up 12 percent, and in the United States, where output has dropped sharply to less than one-third the previous year's crop. No allowance has been made for any change in the volume of output estimated to be produced normally in the Soviet Union and Manchuria.

Roughly 60 to 70 percent of the estimated world production of castor beans originates in Brazil and India. On the basis of reported statistics, Brazil is the major producer, but India reports only that acreage which is not mixed with other crops when sown. On the basis of the quantity of castor oil produced, therefore, it is believed that total Indian production of castor beans actually may be twice the volume of the reported crop.

Indian output 119,840 Tons

Produtcion of the pure crop of castor beans in India in 1954 is reported at 119,840 tons, only slightly larger than the fairly constant outturn of the previous three years but 16 percent less than the relatively good crop of 1950. Castor oil production from the 1954 crop has been estimated roughly at around 90,000 tons. This would indicate that total bean production may have been in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons.

India's 1955 castor harvest will begin this month. Acreage was forecast at 1,400,000 acres or 2 percent larger than last year's.

Castor bean production in Brazil in 1954 is estimated officially at 199,300 tons, 12 to 14 percent above the crops of the previous two years. However, interest in castor culture appears to be declining in Brazil due to dissatisfaction with prices and larger returns from other crops. Exports of beans in recent years have been far below the annual volume of 100,000 to 150,000 tons, which Brazil exported five years ago.

Following a record harvest of 25,675 tons in 1953, production in the United States dropped sharply in 1954 to probably around 7,000 tons. Area planted to castor beans totaled 36,000 acres, 75 percent less than a year ago and the lowest since the government inaugurated a program in 1951 to encourage domestic production. About two-thirds of the acreage is dry land largely in Oklahoma and Texas. The remaining one-third is irrigated land, principally in New Mexico and California. The government's guaranteed minimum price to farmers for castor beans is 6 cents per pound, hulled basis, 3 cents less than a year ago.

Castor output in the minor-producing countries probably was maintained at about the 1953 level. Thailand normally exports around 19,000 tons of beans. On the basis of United States imports during ten months of 1954, Ecuador's production must have been around 10,000 tons.

The Union of South Africa may be the largest African producer of castor beans. Output increased substantially in 1953 and probably continued large in 1954. Uganda normally markets 12,000 to 14,000 tons while output in Tanganyika is around 7,000 tons. Production in Angola is virtually equivalent to exports of about 6,000 tons.

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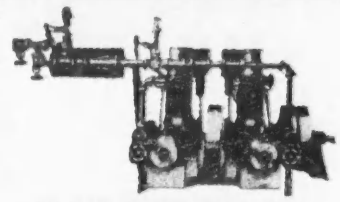

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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 7'5"x20' S.S., 6'4"x24', 3'10"x16', 2'7"x10' steel.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Propane Pressure Tank, ASME, 225# W.P.
1—Eureka #3 Porcelain Jar Mill 14.7 gals.
4—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, #1SI.
2—Hardinge 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.
1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP. NEW.
1—Patterson 4'x4' porcelain lined, jacketed Pebble Mill.
3—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x84", 20"x81", 20"x48" double and triple deck.
3—Nash Vacuum Pumps, #H8, #H7, #H6.
1—National 10"x20" two roll Mill with 25 HP motor.
2—Stokes DD2 and D3 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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1—7150 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—6500 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
1—4500 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
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1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad—Used.
40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
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JUST PURCHASED

3—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, St. St.—Models D, D-6 & F.
1—Niagara St. St. Pressure Filter, 110 sq. ft. with St. St. closed Slurry Feeder.
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4—Lightnin Side Ent. Agitators, St.St.—7½, 10 & 25 HP.
400' T316 Seamless Stainless Steel Pipe, 2½", Unused.
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1—Stainless Steel Powder Mixer, 425 cu. ft.
1—Pneu-Vac. 13" St. St. Dust Collector.
4—Pebble Mills—72" x 96", 31" x 31".
1—Rotex Screen 5' x 7', single deck.
2—W & P 100 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.
3—Contin. Ball Mills, Steel, 6' x 16', 3' x 6', 8' x 60".
1—8800 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Pressure or Vacuum Cooker, Agit., ASME.
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4—Steel Reboilers, 785 sq. ft.
2—T316 St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 785 sq. ft. ea.
2—St. St. Tube Bundles, 250 sq. ft.
5—Steel Shell & Tube Condensers, 1200 sq. ft. unused.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
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2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.

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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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Equipment for sale: one complete fertilizer plant equipment, 2 ton mixer with Williams mill etc. just removed and in good condition. Plant Food Corporation 3711 Medford Street, Los Angeles 63, California.

High Speed Roller Mills, medium speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co. 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

Rotary Vacuum Filter: Feinc 5' diam. x 3' face, string discharge. Cypress drum and tank; rubber-covered agitator and rolls; lead drain-lines and valve assembly. Complete with 2 rubber-lined Vacuum receivers, Nash vacuum pump, Duriron filtrate pump and Explosion-Proof motors (3/60/220.) Unused—in original crates. Purchased 1952 for $14,700. Make offer. OPD 590.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers, etc. Stainless steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 586.

Mixer wanted: double arm—sigma blades—200-250 gal. capacity—jacketed or not, with titling device. Must be in good condition. Call Market 2-3279.

Equipment wanted: 36" filter press, side feed (skeleton)—no plates or frames wanted. OPD 592.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Balsam Fir Oregon, clarified, light clear color, attractively priced, prompt shipments, state requirements. OPD 589.

Ammonium Carbonate Powder, prime quality fresh stock, attractively priced. Shamrock Chemicals Corporation, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17

Lithium chloride manufactured by Metalloy Corp., div. of Lithium Corp. of America. 14—300 lb. unopened fibre drums, 4200 lbs. Any part or the lot—$1.00 per lb. net F.O.B. 1302 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio. The Superior Flux & Manufacturing Company.

Cryolite manufactured by Aluminum Ore Corp. 4—350 lb. unopened fibre drums, 1400 lbs. Any part or the lot—$.09 per lb. net. F.O.B. 1302 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio. The Superior Flux & Manufacturing Company.

Kilos to Carloads at a discount—5,200 lbs. petrolatum, amber 120°-135 F; 1,400 lbs. Guar Gum; 2—kilos Progesterone USP; 1 kilo Testosterone Propionate; 10,000 lbs. Triethylamine; 1,000 lbs. Isopropyl Benzoate. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

MATERIALS WANTED

Waste-by-product acetone, methanol, methylene chloride, trichlorethylene, etc., wanted. Any quantities. Solvents Reclaiming & Chemical Works Inc. 43-11 19th Ave., L.I.C. 5, N.Y. AStoria 4-1448.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesman—Preferably with 2-5 years formulating experience in the paint & varnish industry. To represent leading Eastern manufacturer of Chemical Specialties; some traveling necessary. Write complete details. OPD 594.

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Chemical Salesman: Thoroughly experienced selling diversified lines of industrial chemicals, pigments, extenders, clays, colors, adhesives, solvents, resins, agricultural chemicals, etc., now available for position with chemical concern. OPD 595.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Established Manufacturers of best quality animal flake glues in India want experienced agents to handle their glues in the United States of America and Canada. For particulars write OPD 596.

Potash Imports Effects

—Continued from page 3

impact of imports by lowering its price or finding new markets.

Any potash imported into the United States, Mr. Rothwell argued, amounts to a displacement of an equal amount of potash of domestic production. Although a change in the price of potash has but little reflection in the price of fertilizer, he added, it has an important effect upon the ability of the American producers to retain their customers.

The attack on the domestic industry's arguments was led by James F. Dwyer, counsel for importers of the French potash; Henry E. Lefevre, president of French Potash & Import Company, New York, and Eugene R. Pickrell, counsel for the importers of German potash.

Mr. Dwyer pointed out that France has been shipping potash to the United States for thirty-five years and during this period there has never been any history or evidence of a policy of predatory price cutting upon the part of the importers.

The French potash, he added, is sold almost exclusively to customers along the Atlantic seaboard, and although there has been a shift in the potash market westward in recent years, none of the French potash is going into that area nor is it likely to in view of the high costs of rail transportation.

Mr. Dwyer stated that French Potash & Import Company has never been formally notified by the Treasury Department that French potash has been sold at a price below fair value in violation of the antidumping act, nor did he know of any evidence that the price of the French potash in comparison with the price of the American potash had caused or likely would cause injury to the American industry.

He also said that he had been unable to find that any American company had complained to the Treasury against imports of French potash and "we can only deduce" that during the investigation of east German potash imports the Treasury was told by someone that it could hardly find dumping in the case of East German potash prices without making a similar finding in the case of the French potash.

He said that the price of the French potash for the last ten months has been competitive with the price of the American potash, and added that the French had gained no new customers from the United States producers.

Will Not Cut Prices

Mr. Lefevre told the commission that his firm had no desire to engage in a vigorous sales campaign in this country by cutting prices to gain customers because it had only a long-range interest in the market, i.e., maintaining its current customer outlets. Also, he added, at no time since the war has his firm been able to purchase as much potash from the French producers as it would like, because under French law no potash can be exported until all French agricultural requirements are met.

He said that there is no reason to doubt that American producers are in the best position to give service to potash buyers which cannot be met by the French The quality of the American potash is better in that it is drier than the French and therefore easier to work by the fertilizer mixers. Also, the American producers have the advantage of faster and more reliable delivery services.

He explained that fertilizer companies continue to purchase the French material because of established business relationships and the fact that some of them have investments in water-side facilities which they would not wish to scrap.

French potash deliveries amounted to only about 2½ percent of all potash deliveries along the Atlantic coast in 1953 and 1954, he said, adding that this poses no injury to the American industry.

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Fats, Oils World Output

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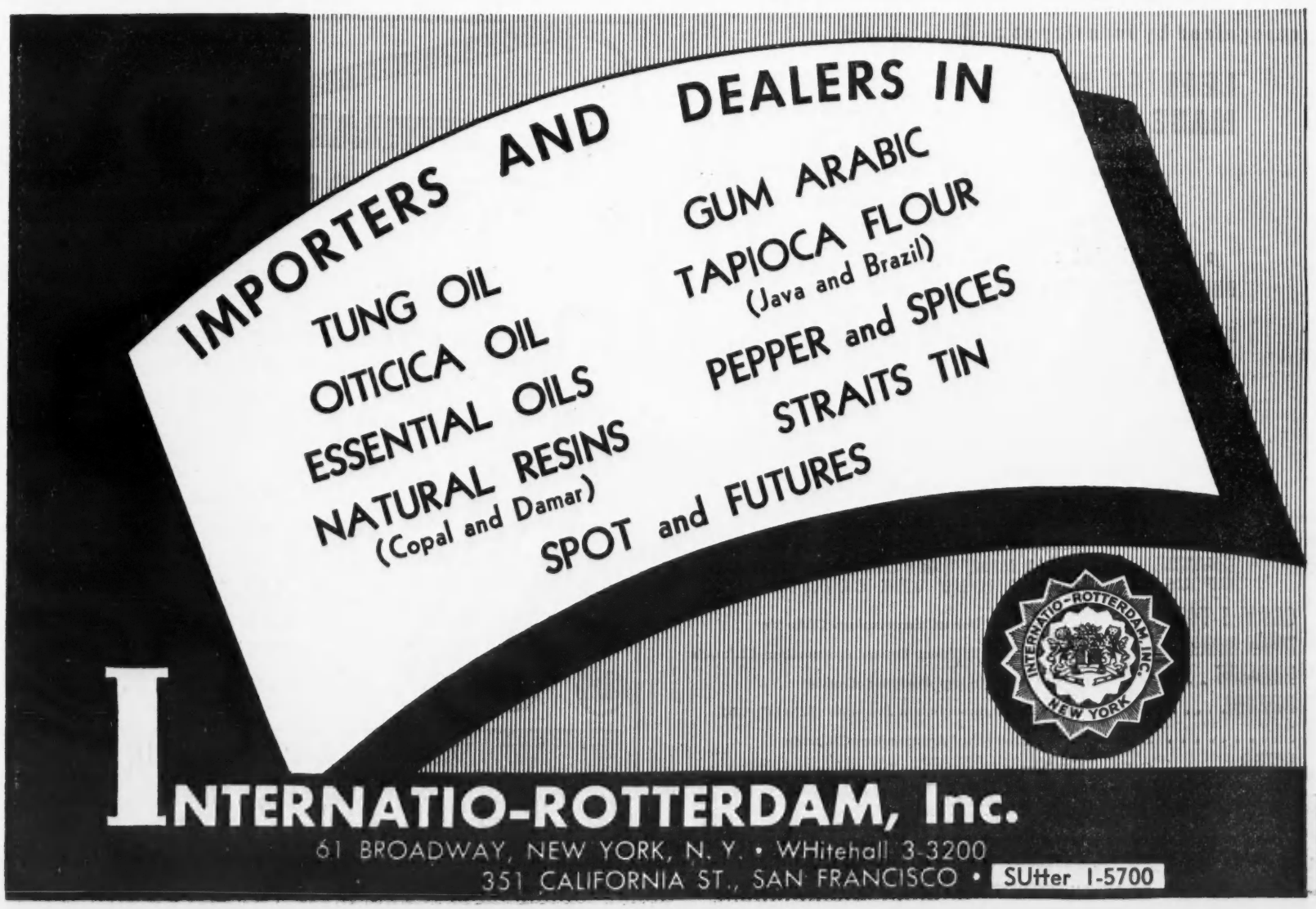
1951, the peak year of production, coconut oil output exceeded the estimated tonnage of 1953 by about 8 percent.

Animal fats production in 1954 is estimated at 10,320,000 tons, only slightly above the 1953 outturn, but represents an increase of 14 percent and 27 percent, respectively, from pre-war and the 1945-49 averages. Marine oils output rose about 10 percent in 1954 to a total of 1,020,000 tons, with increases occurring in all three categories—whale, sperm and fish oils.

World Production Tabulated

Estimated world production in fat or oil equivalent, for 1953 and 1954 follows, in short tons.—

	1953	1954
Edible vegetable oils		
Cottonseed	2,015,000	1,920,000
[illegible]	2,060,000	2,075,000
Soybean	1,905,000	2,180,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	895,000
Olive oil	1,275,000	785,000
Sesame	735,000	760,000
Total	8,915,000	8,605,000
Palm oils		
Coconut	2,010,000	2,175,000
Palm kernel	440,000	445,000
Palm	1,345,000	1,355,000
Babassu kernel	28,000	25,000
Total	3,823,000	4,000,000
Industrial oils		
Linseed	1,080,000	1,115,000
Castor bean	240,000	240,000
Rapeseed	1,620,000	1,650,000
Oiticica	11,000	8,000
Tung	125,000	102,000
Perilla	6,000	5,000
Total	3,062,000	3,120,000
Animal fats		
Butter (fat content)	3,540,000	3,630,000
Lard	4,000,000	3,990,000
Tallow and greases	2,660,000	2,700,000
Total	10,200,000	10,320,000
Marine oils		
Whale	420,000	455,000
Sperm whale	55,000	75,000
Fish (incl. liver)	450,000	490,000
Total	925,000	1,020,000
Estimated world total.	26,925,000	27,065,000



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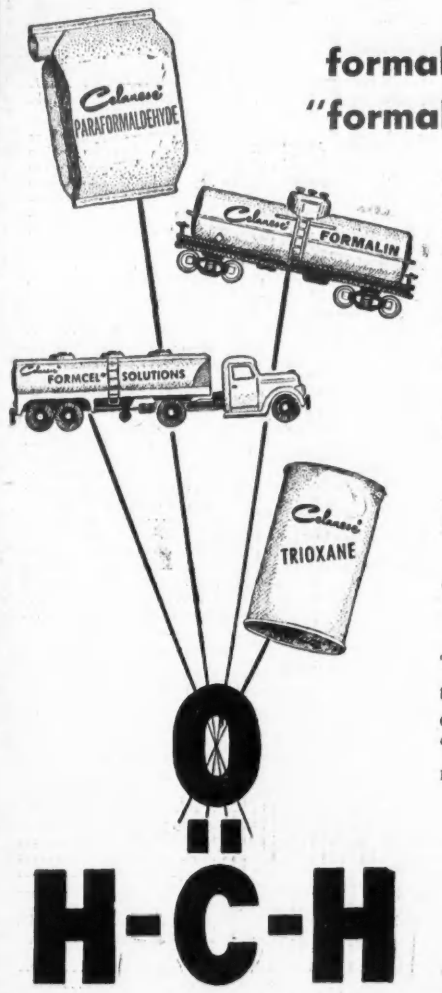

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